SUPPLEMENT.

Himing Journal,

ORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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Original Correspondence.

HE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE -No. II. THE CLEVELAND IRONSTONE.

ing to speak of the development of the Cleveland ling to speak of the development of the Cleveland ividual firms it may be appropriate to make a few as to the modus operandi of its extraction and use, title ore of the Western Counties, the ironstone of ind in regular horizontal beds, and is, therefore, imparatively small risk, and in large quantities, coal pits, the depth of the mines varies very conere is probably no shaft in Cleveland deeper than ajority of the ironstone mines are worked by a drift he face of the hills or cliffs, in which Cleveland present cost of working is about 1s. 4d., and the twaries from 4d. to 9d. per ton. The ironstone is furnaces in the Middlesborough district at 5s. to 6s. figures are, of course, like the current cost of everyfurnaces in the Middlesborough district at 3s. to 0s. figures are, of course, like the current cost of every-pe of mineral, exceptionably high. Miners are now of 7s. 6d. per day, formerly they did not average hily three years back the cost of raising the stone an 10d. per ton, and it was delivered to the con-Bs. to 3s. 6d. The usual output is 5 to 6 tons per eight hours. There are in the majority of mines the first commencing at 6 o'clock in the morning, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; the second beginning the evening, and terminating at 2 o'clock in the

e greatest part of Cleveland there is a portion of one, at the top, about 3 ft. thick, and separated by from a mere point of separation to a thickness om the remainder of the bed. The 3-feet seam is ges to form the roof of the mine. The remainder sfrom 8 to 10 ft. in height, and occasionally reaches one. In extracting the stone head ways are driven defined a part from which at interval, 20 feet. ore. In extracting the stone head ways are driven 90 feet apart, from which at intervals 30-feet ted, 15 feet wide. By this system pillars are left wide. When the limits of the royalty are reached, other cause it is deemed necessary to work the moved, with a loss of something like 10 per cent. to that in a good working, free from faults, the whole within perhaps 7½ per cent., can be taken away, to the probable extent and duration of the Cleve-feart originals always regessarily special. Mr.

erent opinions almost necessarily prevail. Mr. wn authority, estimated that the area over which ly to be found would not be short of 420 miles, merent opinions almost necessarily prevail. Mr. nown authority, estimated that the area over which tely to be found would not be short of 420 miles, I would average 20,000 tons per acre. Hence it is 0,000,000 tons are contained in the main Cleveland enough, it has also been calculated that there are oal field 6,000,000,000 tons of coal left for use; so about fuel enough in the one district, reserving it at purpose, to smelt the ironstone contained in the other. In a paper read in the session 1869-70 bed Institution of Engineers, Mr. William Cockburn, pleatham and Skinningrove Mines, calculated that ould be found in sufficient quantities for 73 years, one per week as the average consumption. On the ohn Jones, F.G.S., secretary to the North of Engitated last year before the Select Committee of the appointed to deal with the Cleveland Extension the supply of ironstone in Cleveland would last at an increasing ratio of consumption. In formathe matter there are several contingencies that idered. Unless the ironstone yields 22 to 25 per fron it can only be worked at a loss; or, in other that percentage to pay for wages and materials, preciation into account at all. But after the first-nexhausted there is a redundancy of second-class that is not now thought worth the trouble and cost only requires an adjustment of the prices of pig and corresponding to the extra expense of workbe inferior stone being developed, and then it is he Cleveland hills may yield an adequate supply rs or more. At the present time there are about ironstone under lease and unworked, which, access, would give a yield of 7,740,000 tons per and 57 years consumption. But we are yet a long of exhaustion. The total quantity of pig-iron whand district in 1871 was 1,884,000 tons, which yield of 5,652,000 tons of ironstone. Last year was close on 2,000,000 tons, and the consumption ittle, if any, short of 6,000,000 tons. About 20, aces are now in course of erection, and others are of these new furnaces will consume 1400 to 1600 would be little, if any, short of 6,000,000 tons. About 20, new furnices are now in course of erection, and others are ed. Each of these new furnaces will consume 1400 to 1600 ironstone weekly, so that when they are all in blast the outstone is likely to be very materially increased. It is only gular and uncertain conduct of the miners that can interfere a gradual increase of the ratio of consumption for years to Arrangements are now being made in different parts of all to ovortake the additional requirements of the trade, raties are being opened up in almost every direction. This ally the case in the north part of the Cleveland district, torings on a large scale have lately been going on, and at of the largest mines, including those of Skinningrove and am, it is intended to take such steps as will materially augment to be used to be come mines of their own, this course being rencessary by the irregularity of the supplies they receive from Of the principal mineral workings, both new and old, we we occasion to speak more particularly when treating of the was necessary to an intelligent comprehension of the nature textent of the trade carried on in Cleveland that this introduction to represent the total quanty of ironstone consumed in nearly every firm; and, indeed, the Messre, Bolckow and

Of limestone, which is obtained chiefly from Weardale and its neighbourhood, upwards of 1,500,000 tons are annually consumed in Cleveland. On the same authority, we give the following analysis of the Weardale limestone: -

Carbonate of lime..... Carbonate of magnesia

Mixture 1:83 0:10-100:44

More latterly a large quantity of Forcett limestone, which is nearer hand, has been used in the Middlesborough furnaces, and considerable supplies are also obtained from Raisley Hill. The Forcett stone gives the following analysis:—

Per cent.

Per cent. .. 1.91

coal, limestone, and iron ore, are required to produce the annual yield of the Cleveland furnaces.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

SIR,—In the Mining Journal of Jan. 11, page 3, there was attributed to me certain comments on the status quo under the Act which were none of mine, though following so closely on what I did say at the meeting of the South Midland Institute of Mining Engineers as to be readily supposed to be mine. I am there represented as enquiring who, during the time that no certificates of service have issued, would be held responsible in the event of any explosion or other accident the result of mismanagement? I certainly should not have put such a question except as "returning answer to itself;" because it is quite clear that under the Act the "owner" is liable for whatever occurs, unless he can show that it did not occur from disregard of any obligation created by the Act; or, if it did arise from any such disregard, then that he had taken all reaoccur from disregard of any obligation created by the Act; or, if it did arise from any such disregard, then that he had taken all reasonable means to prevent its occurrence. He could not, of course, be liable for non-appointment of a registered certificated manager when none existed, but he might be held liable for non-appointment of a "probationary" manager if he could with reasonable diligence have got one. This was what induced me (when I found that my book on the Act could not be issued by Jan. 1) to send to collieries generally a form for appointing a probationary manager, with footnotes on its use and purpose, as printed in the Journal of Jan. 4. But in your said issue of the 11th inst. appears also a letter from a "Middleman," which shows that there is a false conception of the protection which attaches to an "owner" under the Act, as he takes it for granted that, because there is not for the mine a registered certificate holder, therefore the owner has no alternative but either —1, for the works to stand; or 2, carry on contrary to law. I have

ertificate nother, therefore the owner has no atternative but either—I, for the works to stand; or 2, carry on contrary to law. I have already shown that this is not so.

In regard to what he says about middlemen, however, there is some force, but why should he assume that all the managers are to be men of college attainments—very few, indeed, should we get in this district if they were; or why should he assume that the examination is to be of such character as only to admit such men? Surally the Imprecious have not so taken leave of their common sense. Surely the Inspectors have not so taken leave of their common sense as to impose a mere theoretical test, when so many of them have, in their reports, dwelt on the necessity for practical knowledge, in their reports, dwelt on the necessity for practical knowledge, and when the Act itself expresses the same views. But if they should thus err, does he forget that the board is to be composed of four different elements—I, three "owners;" 2, three persons being either mining engineers, agents, managers, or coal-viewers; 3, three persons not being either owners, agents, or managers (which three persons, by the Home Office instructions to the Inspectors, may be over-men, under-lookers, firemen, deputies, or working miners); and 4, the district Inspector. If a board thus constituted appoint as examiner a man who will give theory undue prominence over practice, their choice will be singularly unfortunate. If owners have a prejudice, as between a "college" man and a practical man, I doubt if it be in favour of the former; and then as regards mine engineers (even if you credit them with mere human infirmity, unchastened by a sense of public duty, when discharging a public function), if there is esprit-de-corps there is also jealousy. I incline to think, so far as my limited knowledge of the subject enables me to judge, that the hard-and-fast line which has been observed in regard to middle-near the fact that the hard-and-fast line which has been observed in regard to middlemen and deputy-managers has gone rather too far in the direction of excluding them from "certificates of service;" but I think that wherever the special rules of a district have constituted any man a "manager," that he must be considered as having "acted in the capacity of a manager" within sec. 31 of the Act, and should make a proper representation of the fact to the Home Office. Recollect that the Home Office cannot be omniscient; and in many ratuse carrifficates simply because the facts as to not the state of t cases may refuse certificates simply because the facts as to past service have not been placed before the authorities with sufficient precision. Recollect, also, that the certificate of service is not for present occupation, and that if a man has acted for as much as 12 months sent occupation, and that if a man has acted for as much as 12 months during the five years before the Act passed "in the capacity of manager," then he becomes entitled to the certificate without any reference to his actual present status or occupation. So far is this the case, I think that if his past service thus entitles him he will not be disentitled, even if (now) he be a contractor for getting the minerals in the mine, or in the employ of such a contractor. I say he is entitled to the certificate to look at, to keep by him, and to use, whenever and so long as he is not a contractor, nor in his employ. Perhaps you will allow me here to say to many impatient ex-

pectants of the second edition of my book, that it is in order to give the fullest practical comment for purposes of utility on such subjects as the above that I continue, even during its passage through the press, to revise and amplify its language in the notes, and it often occurs in reading through a proof in print that a new idea, or form of expression, or relation of matters occur which seem to claim admission. The public may be sure that self-interest would induce me to push it through the press ready for sale, and the rather, as the announced price is a "fixed" quantity, and all these additions largely augment the cost (to me) of the publication. There is, however, a sense of self-respect and pride of authorship (call it if you like enthusiasm) which determines me to labour at making this edition as little imperfect as my limited time permits, but I carnestly hope and believe that next week may see its actual issue; and, further, that nothing I have here written may raise expectation unduly as to its merits. pectants of the second edition of my book, that it is in order to give unduly as to its merits.

unduly as to its merits.

The same remarks apply to my book on the Metalliferous Act, which will see the light at about the same time, as I hope and believe. The delay has partly, however, arisen from the difficulty experienced by provincial printers in procuring a sufficient number of competent hands.—Bilston, Jan. 29. JOHN WILLIM HALL.

P.S.—My remarks as to the books apply also to the publication of Forms for use, but all, except those to be bound, are now ready.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL FIELD.

THE COMBERLAND COAL FIELD.

SIR,—I have read, as copied into a Carlisle paper, with much interest, the article which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of Jan. 11 upon the above subject. The writer, however, is probably not a native of these parts, else I think he might have learned something of the localities near to Carlisle where attempts have been made to find coal. From the strata found in digging deep wells in Carlisle, it was long supposed that coal existed underneath the city and neighbourhood, one of the attempts made to find the correctness or otherwise of the surmise was on the side of a hill, to this day called Coalfell Hill, about 1½ mile from Carlisle. Another hore-hole is now otherwise of the surmise was on the side of a hill, to this day called Coalfell Hill, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Carlisle. Another bore-hole is now to be seen in the bed of the river Eden, in the summer seasor, when the water is low. The place, which is about 2 miles from Carlisle, and is situated to the north of the before-mentioned trial place, is called "Spa Well," the water issuing from the bore hole having a slightly sulphurous taste and odour. The following extracts from the Carlisle Journal of Sept. 28, 1807, may be of interest. "Mr. D. Pattinson, after considerable time spent in boring at Knocupward (near Coalfell Hill), has found a seam of coal $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick;" and the same paper, of July 16, 1808, says, "Mr. Pattinson still perseveres in his attempts to find coal."—Carlisle, Jan. 28.

D. H.

THE NEW POWDER-PUDROLYTHE.

SIR,—I have read with considerable interest the several reports which have appeared from time to time in the Journal respecting the new patent powder called Pudrolythe. From the satisfactory nature of the experiments I should judge it to be a valuable invention, and when the freedom from danger in its manufacture and use is taken into account I think it would be universally adopted for blasting purposes. It is somewhat strange and unaccountable, however, that after it has been so rigidly tested and experimented upon, and the results of such tests and experiments have been so reassuring, that no attempt has been made to introduce it into the market. Perhaps some of your numerous correspondents are in the possession of information which will enlighten us as to the time when we may expect it to be ready for use; or, better still, the inventor, or his agent, might just drop a hint what hindrances are retarding its being made a marketable commodity.

Plymouth, Jan. 28.

THO DEESSING.—THE RED BLYEE.

TIN DRESSING-THE RED RIVER.

Str.—I should not have again troubled you on this subject had not a certain section of your correspondents thought proper to characterise scientific and practical men who suggested improvements in the present system of tin dressing as utterly incompetent. I would not be so much surprised if any gentleman who contributed sound and practical information had indulged in depreciating remarks, but when I perceive those meddle in the matter who have completely failed to contribute one iota of information, then I must say my astonishment is great and I would advise such to show something practicable contribute one iota of information, then I must say my astonishment is great, and I would advise such to show something practicable themselves before they sally forth in so high-handed a way to laud themselves above their fellow-rien. I do not retract a word of what I have already written, and I have no hesitation in saying I would not allow a single pound of tinstuff worth retaining to escape from the mines. If any writer be so ignorant of the properties of oxide of tin as to state that it is carried away in solution from the mines, then I would suggest he had better not write on the subject at all. I am myself a Cornishman, and, therefore, unwilling to regard Englishmen as any other than the best miners in the world; but I canot, as a friend of my countrymen, stand by and say "it is well, it not, as a friend of my countrymen, stand by and say "it is well, it is well," when I see that important improvements may be easily and cheaply effected.—Glandore, County Cork, Jan. 28.

Y. T.

TREATING LEAD SLIMES.

TREATING LEAD SIMES.

SIR,—I was fairly astonished on reading Mr. Ennor's letter about the treatment of lead slimes at the Mendip Hills, for during all the ten years I had the management of the works I never heard his name mentioned, though I very often stayed there a week or two at a time. I was appointed just after the lawsuit, and went down with Mr. Barwell, the Chairman, with the understanding that if I saw there was a chance of working the deposits they would get a new lease. Well, I reported that there was no difficulty, and that it was only necessary that the deposits should be worked on a large scale, so that 20 tons of lead could be returned in the month. To do that it was necessary to make the works large enough to dress sufficient that 20 tons of lead could be returned in the month. To do that it was necessary to make the works large enough to dress sufficient ore to yield that quantity. I said a reverberatory-furnace would be required and two blast-furnaces, and these were all finished within three months, and with 150 people always at work we could do the work early.

pany cleared 24,000% after paying all expenses, and yet if I had said pany cleared 24,000% after paying all expenses, and yet if I had said that the deposit was not worth working all that would have been lost. They had laid out 14,000% in sinking shafts and driving for years, and all the lead they got was not 3 cwts. I put it through the furnace one day to put it out of sight; so you see it is not always those who write a good deal about how things ought to be done who can do them at all when they have a chance of doing so. There never was a greater failure than what I found at Mendip. The fact is they did not know how to deposit the slimes, which is really one of the easiest things one has to do. I enclose letter from the late Mr. P. Stainsby, to show you that what I say is true.

James-street, City-road, Jan. 22.

[Mr. Peter Stainsby's letter enclosed states that "the engines you

[Mr. Peter Stainsby's letter enclosed states that "the engines you erected for me at the Mendip and Tamar Mines answer the intended purpose in a most admirable manner, and further that your plans which we have adopted for carrying on the works have been equally

N. ENNOR'S REMARKS ON TIN, THE STAPLE COMMODITY OF CORNWALL-No. III.

-I need not remark that I have written many letters upon tin and its stamping and dressing in nearly all its branches. I am aware that I have touched on the subject in nearly all its branches. I am aware closer than many would-be knowing ones can fall in with. This does not damp my ardour on the subject. A man who writes under fear upon any subject, if he is not a practical, had better not write at all, as he is sure to divulge his ignorance before he finishes. I have ever made it a standing rule not to touch a subject if I think I cannot master it. I never write in fear on any subject, and but few Cornish. I never write in fear on any subject, and but few Cornishmaster it. men have written more to the point than I have on mining for the last 40 years. I know I am not infallible, and may have erred on many points, but I know not of one which bears forcibly upon my mind, nor do I remember one but what I got through with. battied with most of England's professionals on the geological fea-tures and formation of the earth, and her natural working laws, more so than any now known Cornishman ever did. I know it is thought by hundreds a piece of presumption on my part to do so, as they what can he know, he was never educated at college. This has

fect whatever on me.

I never felt the least alarmed at meeting England's collegians; no. I never felt the least alarmed at meeting England's collegians; no, not even those who made the geological structure of the earth, its laws, and mineral formation their hobby; I never for a moment doubted my passion. I was gifted with a thinking mind, a keen eye, and educated from Nature's beautiful book, when these would-be collegians were taught all these things from school-books, the majority of which were founded upon old bygone tales, written by men who feared, I may say even dreaded, the thought of going into a mine to labour—men who never entered one. I beg pardon, I have discussed in my lifetime, I may say, with twenty who said they could name some fifteen or twenty mines they had been into for a day; if so, what could they know of the nature or formation of the day; if so, what could they know of the nature or formation of the earth, or its lodes, and shifts, and faults, or what the lodes were composed of: I have handed them a stone of yellow sulphur mundic: they said it was yellow copper. I never was underground with one who knew tin by the light of a candle. They could just see that they said it was yellow copper. I never was underground with one who knew tin by the light of a candle. They could just see that most loles form a diagonal line in the earth. The best of them with careful telling might discover the country was clayslate or some other rock, and the lode often hard quartz or caples. I have ever argued that book-taught men without mine practice never make able miners, and the result is that all I meet and argue with on these points are defective of mining knowledge. I speak the plain truth to them, when they set me down for an ugly customer; in return I put them down on these subjects as only was real about the line.

to them, when they set me down for an ugly customer; in return I put them down on these subjects as only men, who should have been useful men, spoilt for want of practice in the book of Nature in early days, these are spoilt men, and they spoil thousands of others. I next have to pull out the main point. In my last letters I reiterate them with a few general remarks made by men's replies: these should have been sound practicals, but I doubt most of them who have come out being so as I have ever found, sound practicals. have come out being so, as I have ever found sound practicals to study what they write, or they labour under fear, and never write. study what they write, or they labour under fear, and never write. The would-be knowing ones write what they never studied, or know anything about; they are only to be compared with fast going men, men who talk and write on what they know but little about. I never met one of this class that knew how to get his own bread and beef; most of them catch at any dirty work—a position that will not allow them to attach their name to what they write.

pass this class unnoticed.

To analise my letters on the Red River and stamping, I first take up my letter No. 1, dated Dec. 14, 1872. All my remarks there made I obtained from the best authority I could, in which I keep within bounds. I had no reason to doubt what they said; in that letter I mentioned that about 5000 tons of tin was annually returned from the mines which emptied their refuse in the Red River. I further remarked that the squatters on the said river informed me that 70,000% worth of tin came down annually. In this river I was also informed by a man connected with the tin trade that one lord received 4000% aver as his portion of the dues, he owning only a portion of it. He showed me confirming remarks in his books as proof. I set it down as 50,000% annually fished out of this river, leaving a reason of difference between 50,000% and 70,000% a veer. Then there margin of difference between 50,0000, and 70,0000, a year. Then, there are other lords who get dues; and the sea-beach is said to be worth 1t. per ton, which is only visible in particles, but too small for the squatters to catch. Then, I set it down as tin lost to the mines—60,000l. a-year is far too low. Then, I say 40,000l. is gone to sea. Then comes the grand question, are the best means used at the mines I openly say no. to detain or catch the tin? I said further to detain or catch the tin? I openly say no. I said further that respectable meninformed me there is not a squatter on the Red River but has a mine agent or his friend connected with him; this I said I did not credit; many have set it down that I said so. I say read my letters right. I said, and I say still, if any agent is known to be connected with the squatter the mine company's should weed them out. I said more; the tin is lost from the mine owners from not heing properly hadded and the squatter is quite right in fishing it. being properly handled, and the squatter is quite right in fishing it out. No man has a right to charge them with dishonesty; they have as good a right to catch the tin, as the mine proprietors have to take tin from their mines, whose business it is to detain all the tin they can. I notice one writer goes as far as to say squatters are all dishonest men, and steal the tin; these men I set down as like all others, there may be one rogue in a thousand, but what they steal amounts to nothing when compared to what goes down the Red River. I go further; I ask the agents of these mines to tell us what is to be done to catch this acknowledged loss of tin? Captain Teague at a recent mine meeting made a very proper remark when he said that tin did not come down with rain, and it ought to be accounted for; this in its own face shows there is a something going wrong. We see mines paying dividends with only 6 lbs, of tin to wrong. We see mines paying dividends with only 6 lbs. of tin to the ton, and here the sea-beach, below all the mines and squatters, contains 20 lbs. in particles so small that even these expert squatters cannot detain them. I openly said I do not charge parties on the Red River with wasting more tin than those on other rivers. I notice someone's remarks where he says these mines waste no more tin than others. Had he looked carefully through my letters he might have seen he was only making work for printers by repeating what I had said before. I ask that my remarks may be read by all connected with tin mines, and particularly by the mine agents. They should reply with their names attached, as it would be a great waste of time to me to notice men who I know never even knew tin waste of time to me to notice men who I know never even knew tin

in a mine by the light of a candle.

I only carried out tin in No. 1 letter as far as the minute particles I next remark in No. 2 letter, dated Dec. 21, 1872, on the sea-beach. I heat remark in No. 2 letter, dated bec. 21, 1812, I said about 60,000. worth of tin was annually caught by the squatters from apparent report, if all the lords' dues are taken into account as handed to me; in fact, squatters and others say it is far more, but my object is to keep these reports within bounds. Then it is asserted that the sea beach is worth 1*l*. per ton; this is what is seen there between the tides, only in minute particles and too small to be there between the cides, only in minute particles and too smart to be caught by squatters. Then, the next class is smaller still, and would be still visible were the sea to suddenly recede for a quarter of a mile. Then comes my grand point; these small particles and atoms are made by heavy stamp-heads on tin that is literally impounded until it is beat to slime, from what the mine owner catches to every

grade of visible particles discernible to the eye, and then to very many grades of particles between those we see on the sea-beach and atoms. I have said before that atoms swim; I venture to say even beyond the Bay of Biscay. I notice not one of the very many beyond the Bay of Biscay. I notice not one of the very many would-be knowing ones have yet attempted to show what portion of tin goes off to the sea-beach in particles as seen, and further out they are smaller still, until it becomes atoms and is gone. It is a well-known fact that the sea-water in many parts of the ocean contains lead in atoms sufficient in quantity to be detected, but lead is far more plentiful than tin, and contains sulphur, which decays fast in its natural state; but tin ore is far more durable, and is only reduced to atoms by its own natural laws, but here you are using the very rudest artificial means that it is possible for man to devise to reduce tin to atoms, and as no man has attempted to meet this point I have been under the necessity of harrowing up two or three experiments by way of proof which I have made on reduced lead ore, but for argument I set down the tin from these mines not caught by squatters, but carried off in particles or atoms, to be 40,000/L or more annually; then I say prove me wrong: these are points which more annually; then I say prove me wrong: these are points which can be proved, and I should be only glad to see it, so as to show I

I will notice again that some go so far as to say that I said the tin is purposely thrown into the Red River. Read my letters; I there said, "It cannot be the case, as a thousand eyes are upon them;" and a sound proof is at hand—those below the stream do nearly as well as those above, and I freely exonerate the squatters from being thieves, prowling about at night like beasts of prey to steal tin; if so, they must be connected with at least all the mine night watchers, night captains, and men coming and going for night work watchers, night captains, and men coming and going for night work—in fact, I am sure that very little can be done in this way without a systematic plan, or what is termed in mines a well-organised brasswire company. To finish this portion, I venture to ask how many have been convicted for tin stealing within the last 10 years? I think very few. I pass all this as a conclusive answer, even contending that the great and grand point which remains unanswered, and must ever rise uppermost in every practical and thinking man's mind, is whether the tin ore is properly treated at the mines. I may remark that the quantity raised and treated at the mines is far greater than formerly, and particularly about this district, and every agent is pressed by the adventurer under the present extra price of agent is pressed by the adventurer under the present extra price of tin to increase the sampling to satisfy them, and I have not a shadow of a doubt on my mind that many are letting the finer tin slip through their fingers to enable them to increase their returns, but all practical men must know that if they catch a larger portion of rough tin they must stamp rougher, make far less slime, and lose less in particles and atoms. I know the argument which will be brought against my views on rough stamping, and will take them up myself as I go on, but I cannot waste time in reply to parties who advance no argument pro nor con to the bearing of my letters; they look small to harrow up a misprint, or the omission of an o N. ENNOR.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MINING.

Sir,—In discussing a subject which involves the broadest principles of national progress a considerable latitude is allowable. The theme for which I venture to claim a space in your columns is one which embodies what may be termed some of the most prominent of the vexed questions of the day, and therefore in some measure worthy of the indulgence I refer to, nor do I despair of its being liberally granted.

eing liberally granted.
Of the existing relations of labour and capital, so far as their of the existing relations of labour and express suicidal antagonism goes, there can be but one opinion, inasmuch as the flagrant errors of both sides are sufficiently apparent. In Mining, our most ancient national industry, there seems to be a growing instinct—it cannot be termed intelligence—among landowners to disregard, in favour of a sordid exclusiveness and accuowners to disregard, in favour of a sordid exclusiveness and accumulated charges—legal, no doubt, but not the less unnecessary—their vested interest in the mineral properties of the country. Some distinguished exceptions can, of course, be quoted, but, as a rule, the initiative industry connected with mines is hampered with conditions by no means encouraging to that adventuring class whose thews and sinews have for generations of toil won for England a supremacy in prosperity and power that has never been equalled. No fact is more palpable than that there is still in the counties of Cornwall and Devon alone a treasury of wealth unexplored, but the policy of inducing the men capable of lifting it from its depths is not properly recognised. To make it the interest of miners to the poncy of inducing the men capable of fixing it from its depths is not properly recognised. To make it the interest of miners to test setts under a liberal and generous system is not practised by the lords of the soil; and until such shall be generally adopted vast tracts of ground will be left inert, unworked, and neglected. Appreciating such a state of things, I think I may be able to suggest a remedy for this evil, by which proprietorial value will be enhanced and mine-labour rendered recompensive to those whom it

employs.

There is no denying that much unnecessary expense is levied on those who apply for licences to seek for mineral deposits on the property of owners represented by local agents. Those gentlemen being generally lawyers are not slow to reap an official harvest; and as delays are proverbially fertile sources of legal profits they may seing generally lawyers are not slow to reap an official harvest; and as delays are proverbially fertile sources of legal profits they may be looked forward to with a certainty to which even long usage annot reconcile one. The simplification of the law, though a desileratum in every instance, is specially applicable to mineral exploration. Why should it not be at once reduced to practice in onceding rights to dig and delve for metalliferous wealth? In very other country but England the grants to adventurers by the ords of the soil are plainly expressed on a sheet of foolscap, can ever be misunderstood or misinterpreted, and are as forcible and unperative as though engrossed under the eyes of a court of conmperative as though engrossed under the eyes of a court of con-eyancers. While, though last not least, the investing instrument s distinguished by its cheapness, a characteristic emanative of a good to the extent that it secures, in the first instance, to two load good to the extent that it secures, in the last instance, the landlord the industry of practical men, whom a higher rate expenditure would have deterred from the enterprise, and, as e, endows the working miner with a zeal in mastering his craft perseverance in applying it, and a spirit of emulation which tends raise him above his class by prudence as well as toil.

But it might be objected that this system would place the mineral ches of property in pauper hands. However, a ready reply to such riches of property in pauper hands. However, a ready reply to such an observation will be found in the fact that the original or primary discoveries of metalliferous ores throughout the United Kingdom were mainly due to speculative unskilled labour, with little or no reasy says the party contributions agreed together from the "old" means save the petty contributions scraped together from the "old folks of the hamlet," and no guidance except what the most misty traditions could afford. Nevertheless, the landed proprietors were the greatest gainers on record from this investment of humble inooner brought from comparative ustry, which no tin, copper, or lead to surface than capital evinced its natural affini-ties, by aiding successful efforts and expanding them into a greater sphere of action, and thus realised results unsurpassed in the annals

of any other country.

The experience of centuries proves that wherever, under those provisions that are properly conservative of proprietorial rights on the one side, and of labour through all its phases on the other, concessions or grants have been made between mine owners and working miners either for initiative research or extended enterprise, the share of interest secured to the former in balancing accounts of products has given no just cause of complaint. ducts has given no just cause of complaint.

ducts has given no just cause of complaint.

Regarding the landed proprietary throughout the kingdom, from a more individualised point of view, it is rare in the extreme to find when and where they promoted mining from their own private means to any point of development, at all approaching that by which even crude practical mining has been so eminently distinguished. In a word, their apathy and inertness in not working the resources possessed by them are replayed so notorious that there will be found in word, their aparity and mertness in not working the resources possessed by them are rendered so notorious that there will be found in a review in a number of the Allgemeine Zeitung, half political, half critical, that "England, enriched by nature," was a bad example of the proverb, that "where a speck of gold or an unpolished gem was to be found the ground should never remain unexplored, and therefore unknown."

ing miners, who inherit from the old people the spirit to detect, without the aid of the "divining rod," the Physical only practical industry can unveil and bring to

Whatever pretensions a certain class of mineralogists in recent times to decry the possibility of finding ever again posits of ore in Cornwall or Devon, they are now explopated, and so "contemned, fade into their native nothing," proved that, as the case of Dolcoath, tin lies deep heneath of the ancient copper depositories, and that out of the new era arises, as through it were a renewed world o tion. Pass through the eastern part of Cornwall or w Devon. It was even once believed that therein were di-Devon. It was even once believed that therein were districted upon for productive yields beyond degree noted upon the scale of the sacants of the hour, ultimately occurred? The "old people" found primitive and rocks forming the edge or range of the metallic basins, well have deterred them from prosecuting their operation did persevere, and taking the line from Dartmouth to the off Tavistock, the granite range, its outer opinions at King Carlotte and the contraction of the operation of the opera of Tavistock, the granite range, its outcroppings at the Caradon range, and thence the limestone stratum froeast and east of Plymouth districts, the yield to capital to doubt upon the apparent discor lance of geological which it would not be unwise to direct very learned which it would not be unwise to direct very learned collere we have a proof that we can step into very importable conclusions through broken ground. The basin (m beginning in the granite at the north of Tavistock, and on to North Hingston and Kit Hiil, curves gradually in the ground richness, with deposits of tin while very considerable returns. But here I had better, in defe limits of space you have kindly accorded me, arrest my subject until my next letter; otherwise I should position to indicate with good grace the literary prover to myself of course—"Save your ink and your friends" to myself of course-"Save your ink and your friend Gresham House.

LEAD MINES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Str., There is no doubt the investor in mining propert to lead mines to produce the most remunerative returns present year. Various circumstances combine to rend apparent to the most cursory observer, the principal are the following:—A much higher price for lead and knowledge of the leading principles of practical womines, cheaper labour than is to be obtained in Cornwa shire, the many cases where lead mines are worked part, by water-power instead of by steam, thus avoid eart, by water-power instead of by steam, thus avonced bills other mines have to meet, the shallow depths exists in contrast to tin and copper, the comparative cost of dressing and preparing ore for the market; a by no means least, the almost universal acceptance Liability principle in preference to the Cost-book Symining ventures of this kingdom. These are our reamenling investment in legitimate lead mining entergare sufficient, we think, to attract thoughful attentions. cience on the part of the investing community. With cise of prudence and practical knowledge failure is as li in lead mines, as in any other species of investment, mi But with a fairly-sized sett in a good district, dead capital -i.e., purchase money -a practical and ef and honest board of management, and a lead mining tolerably certain, if not of great success, at least of a fi ne capital embarked.
Such a company is to be recommended far before a re-

proved mine, overweighted by tens of thousands, or a mill provermine, overweighted by tens of thousands, or a min sunk as purchase money, as in the case of the Emma, which more claim to be called a lead than a silver mine, inash of Man and some Welsh lead ores do not fall far bel Little Cottonwood in their yield of silver per ton, the light of actual experience lead mining in England claim to be considered a most profitable speculation; regularity and permanence of the returns fully justify the term investment. As in every business transaction a of unproductive work has to be performed before magnitude or worth are arrived at; yet an ultimate yet an ultimate sible of achieve magnitude or Worth are arrived at; yet an untime result, sooner or later, is seldom impossible of achievant the Snailbeach Mine as a proof of the permanence and to the Shropshire district as a striking corrobors sertion that lead mines are generally the most profining enterprise, not even excepting coal and irothe many mines in full working with which the Shrodistrict is studded we believe failure will be the unite an insignificant number and this in more than quite an insignificant number, and this in more than arise not so much from the inherent poverty of the set competence and fundamental mistakes in management doubt who studies the geological and mineralogical f district the success of West Tankerville, Perkin's Ba Roman Gravels? A considerable period may elapse sults are realised as to pay dividends on the capital there can be no question that good deposits of lead reached and raised to surface. In the Isle of Man great progress is being made.

and Great Laxey are sending to market immense quanti-silver-lead ore, which should give a great incentive to e-the island. In Wales the returns of Van, Minera, and mines are giving great prominence to the industry pality. Added to which, we have recorded in your vidiscoveries of which it would be difficult to overrate the in Van Consols, Denbighshire, West Esgair Lle, South dd and Celyn Level, St. Lawrence Amalgamated, & eventually be the means of placing lead mines muestimation of the public, as a sound, secure, and proof investment. Unfortunately the public is too fond priced shares in mines situated far beyond the reach trol. When we remember the million sterling paid f the 235,000% embarked in the Eberhardt, the 300,00 Hill, the 300,000l in South Aurora, the 75,000l in Ang the 100,000% in Anglo-Brazilian, the 120,000% in Ca 100,000% in Eclipse, and in Frontino and Bolivia, the General Brazilian, the 30,000% in Great Western Silve in Pacific, the 90,000% in Pinto, the 100,000% in Ros quaril. and Utah, the 80,000% in Tuolumne, and the E anamutana (not to mention the enormous premius or other given for shares in these companies), we paus ment to reflect what wealth this would have with brought to light if applied in developing the mineral what benefit would have resi our own country, and what beneat would have resulted penditure of so large an amount of working capital to bouring classes; and, indeed, so rapidly and thoroughly dwhen judiciously expended affect a nation's welfare, ever and employer of labour throughout the kingdom would in a degree beneficially affected.

Let us trust, however, that experience will teach ever ing classes to be more cautious in the future, and to this dress these remarks to you, Sir, by whom so much vapractical advice in the selection of investments is constant. practical advice in the selection of investments is constain the best of all forms—the publication of the truth mining properties generally. Those of your readers we practice (as all investers should) of perusing the weekly British mines, as published in the Mining Journal, will have wonderful progress made by the Denbighshire Consolidation of the shareholders of doubtless publish in this Number. These mines, under mitive workings, or, rather, surface scratchings, paide well. They are situated in a district which gives overype which only requires the application of capital and practledge to return vast mineral wealth. Those mines which ledge to return vast mineral wealth. Those mines worked in the locality have given, in the majority of mous profits. The Mold Mine returned dividends in six 1829 to 1834—to the amount of 52,933, and to what an income of the six of the s

Ir. Bry.
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ediate neighbourhood, returned over 300,000Lin a com

mediate neighbourhood, returned over 300,000% in a comshort time to its fortunate shareholders.

era Mines have yielded over half a million sterling, and
s in the vicinity, though not so close to the coal measures,
reach which the lead deposits increase in bulk and value,
ed equally large profits. But there is no necessity for
by analogy as to the value of the Denbighshire Conselidated
ough work has been done, and enough ore ground laid open
n proved to exist), to justify the opinion expressed by all
iners and engineers who know or who have inspected the
othe immediate future of the undertaking. Allold miners
lity are sanguine as to its riches, and there can be no doubt
en more important deposits of lead than have already been
will yet be met with. Captain Pryor, of Mold, writes:—
at the extent of the lake and the promising nature of the
des, thoroughly proved, and the many advantages connit, I do not think there is another piece of mineral
he county which holds out such great inducements for a
vestment. Capt. Francis, of Holywell, observes:—"I have
minon of this property, and should not for a moment hesithat you have as great and valuable a mine as any that
proved I in your district, and with a moderate capital
as is established beyond a doubt. I may further say—a
success it will be." Capt. John Jones, of Halkyn, says:
known the mines for several years, and have always
a high opinion of them, and after my inspection, am
convinced that with a moderate outlay and judicious
at, they cannot fail to be a success."

e on the mines a great quantity of machinery and mateoffices and dre sing-floors, and other appliances. The
been worked at shallow depths only, by different comproduced thousands of tons of lead ore, and a great field
levelopment is now offered, there being three or four
alwell-defined east and west lodes traversing the entire

opment is now offered, there being three or four ell-defined east and west lodes traversing the entire a junction with each other at four different points, fact in this neighbourhood that, whenever this is I fact in this neighbourhood that, whenever this is equantities of lead are always to be met with. No certained on the score of water flooding the mines, notoriety that the past six months have been, espetiment wetlest almost in the memory of man; yet the more than equal to the task of keeping the mine We believe it is the intention of the directors to Robey's pumping and winding engines, and this fact are fully alive to the interests of the shareholders.

of Robey's pumping and winding engines, and this fact by are fully alive to the interests of the shareholders, at their friends are the largest shareholders in the are awake to every improvement and economy which nine machinery. Situated as the mines are in close great coal-producing district, and thus having come coal, economical labour, and almost virgin ground to here is every reason to anticipate large and speedy being so, we can fully endorse the words of the project of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property, the advantageous features in connection with of the mines, and the high character of their ore in the nuture directors in recommending the company's shares beyon my terminate the remaining the company's shares beyon a most remaining the company's the capital of directors in recommending the company's nost remunerative investment." The cap outpectors in recommending the company's snares it must remunerative investment." The capital of by 18,000h, in 3h shares, of which 1250 were held to provide a fund to meet the expenses of such nightly necessary aid to success as one of Robey's purposes, among others, 500 shares were issued, their for by the shareholders. All who read the must acknowledge that a vast amount of useful class group including programmed since May last I and economically performed since May last, re-commenced, and that the company has now in good prospects in having at command, for so splendid a lode of solid lead ore as was re-Pryor on Tuesday last. HARLAND AND CO.

ARIES COURT LAW-PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO MR. THOMAS SPARGO.

annot give adequate expression to the sentiments ictuated in thus intruding myself upon your space, to take the will for the deed. Within the last few battle has been fought, the issue involving the chaon of a large and influential section of the mining Thomas Spargo, of Gresham House—I beg youto and address—single-handed and against fearful and the fact that Stannaries Court law is assailwhen tested by the superior courts its decision may not revoked. Considering the important—nay, vital hed to the decision of the Lords Justices, of which, represent issue will contain a full report, will it not acoful acknowledgment of Mr. Spargo's public spirit at, on the part of those who might have been placed aslogous to the one that gentleman, in the exercise of timate mercantile transaction, has recordly exceed. imate mercantile transaction, has recently passed ribute towards a substantial memorial of his pluck, ting compensation for the dreadful suspense and (some 2½ years) anxiety he has sustained. I will not r into the legal questions involved. These, as I be-ferred to by others more capable of the task, but I t a more important cause was never entered upon

a more important cause was never entered sprivil court of law.
liked to refer to the animus by which Mr. Spargo's matter were actuated. I read personality and viney are now left to their own reflections, which, unn of heavy costs and loss of caste, will be bitter to their manes." Will you kindly publish this apetressurer, setting down my name as a subscriber.

JUDEX.

EMMA MINE.

EMMA MINE.

at allow me to add my mite to the Emma controls no doubt that if throwing dust into poor shared throwing food to hungry Bears, form part of the are of companies, the directors of the Emma have in handsome salaries during their past year of office, connection with the signing of monthly dividend omparatively light at present, and will not be so re, if pyments are made quarterly, in accordance estions. In such a case we could do, no doubt, with and a smaller office staff, and thereby reduce the office expenses.

tances in proof of the way in which the directors are holder; into their confidence may, perhaps, be or reflection prior to the promised meeting:—
a May 1 last, though it advisable, without a word of explations money value of the ore raised. Was it about that date gun to deteriorate?

the money value of the ore raised. Was it about that date gu no deteriorate?

I report of Feb. 1 was the following entry:—"Ore sold at the less reserved on account, included in each balance above, anation was added such as "this represents the value of ore evendors according to the terms of agreement." Moreover, oreed at a meeting of the shurcholders to admit the trath of , seemed to think it quite legitimate to decrive the shurcholder to the control of the legitimate to decrive the shurcholder of the matter of account. That one little matter, in conjunction die good use of by our friends the Beurs.

Illyams informed the shurcholders that on his visit to the good use of by our friends the Beurs.

Illyams informed the shurcholders that on his visit to the of an experiment with respect to the possibility of turning account by the milling process, adding that an account of the experiment was dily expected. The result being, I present the son communicated to the shurcholders to this day, alrey by the shurcholders for Mr. Anderson to issue a report, almay of them to buy more shares, without breathing a toolbes, when he must have known that within a week the legity of the shurcholders by calling second class ore—running r teless ore, which was a term applied only to ore running r teless ore, which was a term applied only to ore running uch va constant truth co veekly willha

onsolid under for paid exc very pi

entire the shareholders by calling second class ore—running ticlessors, which was a term applied only to ore running

, in his report, says; —"Our muns of communding the mine ufficient. I found that with pienty of ore in sight our means e such that the slightest hitch or accident at once reduced our outfacilitie

out, which could, therefore, never be kept up with any approach to steadiness. After

art, which could, therefore, never be kept up with any approach to steadiness. After isiting some of the Californian mines this deleiency seemed more conspicuous." And what has been the result of this management? Have the shares under such system "kept up with any approach to steadiness?" If an amateur mine inpector could write the above without fear of contradiction, I think it is pretty lear that what is wanted is a good practical manager, whose reputation as a mining ngineer depends on his successful working of the mine, and not a bank president, rito, although he may be a good financial agent, is evidently not a mining engineer. After the above verdict given by Mr. Anderson on the management of the mine, and are we to account for the following extract from his letter of Sept. 25, 1872:— 'Of Mr. Hussey, President of the first National Bank, our resident manager here, cannot speak too highly. We could not possibly be in better hands, and I sinerely hope that nothing will deprive the company of his services." The shareholders should, moreover, be furnished with monthly reports of the progress of the workings, the value of the different points, the amount and value of ore raised, unple pumping power should be available sufficient to put the flooding of the nine out of the question. No timbering, however strong, can stand if the staff at its back is washed away.

mine out of the question. No timbering, however strong, c.n stand if the stuff at its back is washed away.

We have already paid dearly enough for a tunnel once declared to be uscless to the company, as well as for telegrams only fit for fattening Bears; let us now take the bull by the horns, and insist on having more than merely sleeping directors, who are content to let the shareholders feed on the few crumbs which now and then get blown across the Atlantic from their wide awake American cousins; or a Chairman who hopes never to lose the services of a resident manager who, every now and then, seems either unable or unwilling to give any information about the state of the property which he is specially paid to look after.

Jen, 22.

Another Shareholder.

NEW OUEBRADA COMPANY.

SIR.—On the 17th inst. the directors of this company announced by circular to the shareholders that a telegram had been received purporting to come from the company's agent at Caracas, Venezuela, announcing that he had registered in that country the conveyance of the company.

purporting to come from the company sagent at Caracas, venezuea, announcing that he had registered in that country the conveyance of the company.

At that time, as your readers are probably aware, Mr. F. H. Hemming, Consul for Venezuela, and a shareholder in the Quebrada Company, was doing his utmost to obtain for himself and friends, seats on the board, though he had been distinctly informed that his own election would instantly cause the resignation of all the present directors. Amongst other modes of discrediting myself and colleagues, he insisted that, by not earlier registering the conveyance of the company, we had culpably delayed the bringing out of the Bolivar Company, by whom our railway to the mines will be made, and he and his supporters, at the general meeting of the 3rd inst., endeavoured to controvert the assurance of the directors that the registration of the conveyance was a purely formal act, which would be performed promptly without difficulty, and that its postponement until now had been, and would be, productive of no delay.

The telegram I have alluded to, if genuine, proved the statements of the board to be correct. Mr. Hemming at once, in a circular to the shareholders, pronounced it spurious, giving for this conclusion a variety of reasons which, emanating from the Consul of the country, gave to them an air of authority which naturally influenced many of our shareholders, and excited an uneasiness which was evidenced by municers of enquiries at the convency's offices and by some evidenced by municers of enquiries at the convency.

gave to them an air of authority which naturally influenced many of our shareholders, and excited an uneasiness which was evidenced by numbers of enquiries at the company's offices, and by some excitement on the Stock Exchange.

My immediate purpose in now addressing you is to inform you that we yesterday received, per Royal Mail, a letter from our agent, dated Caracas, 7th inst., informing us that he had registered the conveyance of the company, and that he had sent us the disputed telegram to that effect. The same morning we received a letter from Mr. Hemming informing us, under the Consular seal, and in his official character, that his own advices from Venezuela of the same date as ours convinced him that for "the pretended telegram there was not the shadow of a foundation."

The information of our agent was confirmed by a letter from the

was not the shadow of a foundation."

The information of our agent was confirmed by a letter from the agent of the Bolivar Company to one of its directors, who favoured me with a perusal of it. I leave your readers to form their own conclusions on the above facts.

ALEX. STRANGE, Chairman. me with a perusal of it. I lea conclusions on the above facts. Lombard-street, Jan. 30.

THE SATURY MINING COMPANY OF UTAIL.

Sin,—I notice in the *Mining Journal* of Dec. 14, in the report of the meeting of the Saturn Company, that Dr. Bishop has made some grave mistake in his remarks respecting the site and erection of the Saturn Furnaces at Sandy, and claims for Mr. Fowler the selection of the site and the superintendence of the erection of the furnaces.

of the site and the superintendence of the erection of the furnaces. I shall be obliged by your making known the following facts.

Mr. Fowler in the month of November, 1871, selected a site for furnaces on a flat piece of ground close to the present Sandy Station, and then left for England, giving me instructions to go to work and erect three furnaces. Finding the place so selected to be exceedingly disadvantageous on account of having to raise everything by mechanical appliances, and on account of an insufficient supply of water, I consulted with the agent left in charge, and we concluded upon taking the present site, where there is sufficient elements. supply of water, I consulted with the agent left in charge, and we concluded upon taking the present site, where there is sufficient elevation to admit of the ore and coal being piled up on a level with the feed-sholes of the furnaces. So much for the selection of an advantageous site. As to the erection of the furnaces, all I can say is that they were designed and erected by myself, and were not even seen by Mr. Fowler until they were completed and ready to go to work; the only thing he did in the matter was to order a horizontal engine and boiler of hearly sufficient power to preform its darky.

engine an I boiler of barely sufficient power to perform its duty. S. M. Pwessels, Furnace Engineer. Flagstaff Furnaces, Utah Territory, Jan. 8.

UTAH SILVER MINING COMPANY, AND MR. F. BENNETT.

SIR,—As Mr. F. Bennett has seen fit to evade the issue of the points made in mine of the 18th inst. to the Journal, in reply to his many squibs and unfounded charges on me, preferring to come down with additional false statements, and at the same time, as in his letter to the Journal of the 25th inst., to characteries the numerous facts set forth by me as "mere personalities, utterly false and without foundaforth by me as "mere personalities, utterly false and without foundation," &c., I am obliged once more to have recourse to the Journal, reluctantly though it be, so as to aid Mr. Bennett's extraordinary defective memory by quoting from his own written and published statements the identical points he has seen fit to enter his denial of, and protest against my taking the liberty of acquainting the Utah shareholders and the London mining public of the invaluable (?) counsel which he has bestowed on them in times past.

He first charges me, in his letter of the 23th, "that my letter was filled with personalities." This I will refer to the impartial reader to say whether I have or not, even for once, done other than eite fasts positive and true inshowing that his charges on me were false, and that the censure which he in his numerous diatribes tried to fost on my head belonged to himself and colleagues.

He next sets out a lot of assays as copied from my report on the Utah Mine, made March I, 13th, as thought they argued anything; the assays set down are perfectly

from the resulting bullion produced from some 700 tons of the ore smelted. Bingham and at Cottonwood Smelting Works. This can be proved from the test at both these works, where it can be seen that the bullion sold from cores of the Utah Mines realised from \$155 50 c. to \$167 50 c, per ton, and tons of the ore made one of bullion. This refers to the sets of assays on legitations of whose was read.

that 2½ tons of the ore made one of buildon. This refers to the sector assays an which calculations of values were made, the correctness of which has been substantiated by every ton of curbonate ore taken from the mines towards the surface to this day, they invariably ranging full one third, more in precious metal than the sulphuret of lead ores do, which are found beneath the curbonate ores at water-line. He then sets out another set of ore assays from my report, by way of showing over-estimates, we meet that the content of the property as being from small specimens and insignificant strat, and as not being of sufficient extent to be taken into account in estimating the value of the property. This he purposely avoided, the better to carry out his narrow-gauge argament. He next hurps on the immense size set-down in my report for the lesiges as being exaggerated, while he has it before him that all the developments made the present day have proved beyond dispute that the ledges are even larger than 1 gave them credit for in my original report, and he himself claims this same informed by his friend, the man who has not seen the property of 16 months past. He then gives from my report the quantity of ore set down therein, as supposed at the time that might be found in the property, making it appear as though I has set the quantity down as positive, while he well knew that it was for the very reason of my not making it positive as to quantity of ore to be relied on that my report was set aside, and, as he himself admits, "was never used at all in carrying through the sale of the property." Owing to the fact that but two months' work of eight men had been done on the mines altogether at the time my report was written up, and that the greatest depth attained on the mines was only 14 ft. at one point and 20 ft. at snother, it was impossible for me to make any positive estimate, therefore my report was not circulated before the public, and, consequently, could not have been the means of misleading them, or of giving to

chase. Does Mr. Bennett expect to crawl out of his soiled nest before public of London by any such "i-representation as the foregoing?

public of London by any soult "six-representation as the foregoing?". Does he filltly people are so guideline as not to see through each sublive sophistry, when he says to his purchase in preference to the report of his friend, Mr. Sevell, and produces to his purchase in preference to the report of his friend, Mr. Sevell, and produces to his purchase in preference to the report by the report bolder report by March II. Ind nothing whether to do interest the produce of the preference of the pref

ANGLO-BRAZULIAN MINING COMPANY.

S13.—As a shareholder in this unfortunate company I quite agree with the gentleman, who remarked at the meeting last week, that it would be a pity to throw up the undertaking in a fit of spleen, and if an attempt be made to raise more capital to develope Pittangul I shall readily come forward with my quota, but, of course, with one express condition—that on no account shall the present secretary or managing director have an official connection with the company; besides which prove a prize, in spite of his (as well as th

orts to crush it. eknowledges that Pitt ingui had yielded 700 oits, of gold in a most hat rich ground had been struck, and that he himself very snort space or time, that men ground had been struck, and that he himself had seen very rich samples taken out, but withat he had to request the suspension of the works "through want of funds." Mr. Morrison, on the other hand, states that about 2700, more will be required to fork the shoot already encountered, and to work the bode down 20 fms." Now, I should like to know, if there was no available capit it, inswhat way have the monthly losses at Pass gene been met, runging, since Mr. Dawson's return in July last, from 400, to 600, per month? The only condition upon which shareholders should subscribe further capital should be an entirely new executive.—Jm. 28.

A SHAREHOLDER.

MINING IN CORNWALL.

Sin,-Having once more visited the county of Cornwall, I send you a few remarks on subjects which came under my notice whilst moving up and down for a few days. Since 1860 I found here and there several new engine-houses built, and all of them having en-

there several new engine-houses built, and all of them having engines at work, or being made ready for working. Although there is activity in many of the new mines, yet there is not that energy in some of them that the prospects readly deserve. As my visit was confined chiefly to the western part of the county, it is to those mines in particular that I make a few brief observations.

Mellenear.—I remember, about 20 years ago, being at Helston with my father, and stopping at a hotel there we met with an old gentleman by the name of Capt. Lean, who had been formerly manager of these mines. He spoke of the all but absolute certainty of Mellenear making a rich mine, should it ever he worked again. He spoke of there being at that time a course of solid ore in the bottom of one of the levels as wide as "the ears of a large shovel." Whether the latter was found to be correct by the present company I am not prepared to say (somehow courses of ore always grow in people's imaginations after mines stop): but as to its being a good mine there can be no question about that. I have

not seen anything to equal the piles of ore which are being drawn up since the working of Alfred Consols. But few companies, perhaps, have been more persering than this hus, and now they have their reward in a harvest of large, rich, and lasting returns of ores. The unwearied energy, indefatigable perseverance, and intense interest which has been manifested by Captain Stevens should not be lost sight of. There are but few agents that have had greater difficulties to cope with than he has, and hence great praise is due to him for his able conduct duning the protracted period of evils which surrounded him.

This mine is as yet in its infancy. What they are now doing is nothing when compared with what will be done as soon as the deepest levels are communicated with the new engine, which no doubt will be at work in about 4 or 5 weeks time. When the mine is thoroughly opened, judging from present prospects, I have no hesitation in saying that there is every probability of this mine turning out equal to the Great Wheal Alfred of old, and Alfred Consols of a more recent date.

I have not much doubt that the success which has attended this mine will induce speculators to try virgin ground in its vicinity, and of this there is a great deal on every side which may prove quite as productive. I believe that at no great distance the prosperity that once marked this neighbourhood will be again experienced. Capital, energy, care, and economy, are all that are necessary to bring it about. By your permission I will give you some other jottings for next week's Journal.

Synddle Dyllwan Copper Mine, near Carnarron, Jon. 22.

Journal. Symdde Dyllwan Copper Mine, near Carnarvon, Jan. 23.

THE AUSTRALIAN UNITED GOLD MINING COMPANY

SIB,—The remarks in last week's Journal respecting the Australian United 6 Mining Company appear most just to me. Why do the directors withhold important information, published in the Melburne Argus of Dec. 6, that the y of the Central Mine for the month was 450 ozs.? I enclose supplement of the Ar Nov. 18, showing an average of 20 ozs. of gold to a machine? If the direct know these things they should inform the shareholders; and, if they do not, it their duty to know them.

W. B. (A Shareholder

WHEAL WHISPER TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY,

WHEAL WHISPER TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—Will you allow me space to call attention to the statement of accounts and balance-sheet of this company, just issued. I cannot understand why the mine set machinery should be put down at double the capital account. A merchant would hardly treat his stock in trade after this fashion. He is generally satisfied with putting it at prime cost, leaving the question of increased value to subsequent realisation. An incidental allusion to such a pleasant fact might be well enough in the directors' report, but it seems to me that the balance-sheet should be confined to a detailed synopsis of the books of account. The profit on the business seems hardly to be presented in an intelligible shape. As linterpret the accounts I make the proceeds of sales and stock on hand amount to the sum of 156%, 3s. 5d. expenses paid and liabilities outstanding to 124%. Its. 5d.; leaving a net profit of 318%, 12s. If I have misinterpreted the statement I shall be delighted to have my figures corrected, provided they can only be made conclusively favourable to—

A Shareholder's Pocket.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

The recent discovery of copper ore in the 30 and 42 has caused these shares to look up a little. On reference to last weeks "Mixing Journal I find that on Jan. 23 there was sold from this mine 108 tons of copper ore which realised on an average 82. 19s. 104. per ton. The average price of ore from the following mines was:

Devon Great Consols ... 23 5 6 Wheal Friendship ... 23 13 64;

Hingston Down ... 2 9 64;

Belford United ... 3 7 114;

West Maria, &c. 2 5 8 Gamislake (Citters) ... 3 5 10

West Caradon ore, therefore, realised 14s. 4d. more per ton than Devon Consols;

8s. 3½d. more than Hingston Down; 14s. 1½d. more than West Maria; 6s. 3½d. more than Wheal Friendship; 11s. 10½d, more than Belford United; and 14s. more than Gunnislake. By these few extracts it will be seen that the ore is of a good average quality.

more than Mean Friendamp; 118, 109.d. more than bestord United; and 148, more than Gunnislake. By these few extracts it will be seen that the ore is of a good average quality.

It is believed, may almost known, that when the new shaft on the course of the lode in Hallett's cross-course is down a reasonable depth that large bodies of mineral will be found (it is to be hoped in sufficient quantities to in some measure repay the adventurers for their patience and outlay). The 30 is already in good ore ground at about 30 fms. from cross-course, the present yield being about 2 tons of ore per fathom, though the lode till recently yielded 3 tons per fathom; this falling off is regarded by the agents as only temporary. The shaft, I should have stated before, is but 5 fms. from surface, and even at that shallow depth the lode has a most promising appearance, but the water being quick, it was found advisable to defer sinking the shaft until the 30 had been driven far enough to unwater same.

Having noted a few words concerning the mine I will now refer to the large number of shares into which this adventure is divided. On looking at the Mining Share List I do not find one single English mine that is divided into so many shares as West Caradon; It is a great pity that the shareholders permitted their shares to be tampered with in this way, and it is to be hoped that the directors will in their next annual report to the shareholders propose some scheme for reconstructing the company, whereby the large number of shares at present existing will be considerably reduced.

WHEAL MARY (ST. DENNIS).

WHEAL MARY (ST. DENNIS).

Str.,—Having seen the reports regularly inserted in the Mining Journal, I thought I would pay the mine a visit, and on Tuesday last I called on Capt. Parkyn, the manager, and he very kindly showed me over the mine. I find they have a powerful steam-engine now in course of erection: 24 stamps are to be attached to the engine, and the dressing-floors are now being laid out. I then went to see the great north lode, which is open from the surface to a depth of about 5 fins; here is about 19 fit, wide, and such rocks of tin as I never remember in all my experience seeing; in fact, the lode throughout is full of in of the richest quality. Such a discovery of tin has not been made in this neighbourhood for many years, if ever there was before. The lode can be quarried out and sent to the stamps at a very small cost, while the lode is worth near 50t, per fathom. In addition to this valuable lode, there are several others that are most valuable; one, called the Plexylode, is worth by an assay 1 cwt. of tin to the ton of lodestuff, and they have now about 1000 tons of lodestuff from this lode ready for the stamps. Upon the who'e, it is the best discovery of tin, and presenting the best prospects, I ever hud the pleasure to inspect. This mine cannot fail to pay large profits to the shareholders, in my opinion.

St. Austell, Jan. 30.

FRONVELLAN MINE.

St. Austell, Jan. 30.

FRONVELLAN MINE.

Str.—In perusing the columns of 1'st week's Journal I was exceedingly glad to find that one of your correspondents had referred to the Fronvellan Mine, which has, indeed, created quite a furore in this district. There are some instances in which the reports of certain young mines are very exaggerated, but in this particular instance I have every reason to believe, from the stuff that I saw being brought out, that, if anything, the general productiveness of the lode is more than what it is actually reported. I feel convinced that when it has gone through the process of dressing it will prove my assertion, and that the Fronvellan will prove as its original name implies (Rhiwmwyn) a mountain of lead; and it is no matter of wonder to see how eagerly other setts are being taken up in its immediate vicinity having the same or parallel lodes traversing them. The district has, up to the recent discovery at Fronvellan, been quite unknown as regards its mineral wealth, but from the present aspect of the horizon the clouds are being specify scattered, and capitalists are turning their attention to these mountains, which undoubtedly contain inexhaustible wealth, especially to the west of the Fronvellan Mine. In conclusion, I beg to congratulate the fortunate shareholders of the mine on the excellent prospect they have there.

PAST LLANGENDOG MINE AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

EAST LLANGYNOG MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—I observe by list week's Journal that there is at last some prospect of this nine being productive in depth, which I hope will prove so. I can assure you the attence of many shareholders is well night exhausted, after the glowing statements the meeting in April last that piles of ore at surface and in levels, and lodes IS in vide, solid lead, were only waiting for machinery to dress, which it was stated hen would be soon cretcel; and the meeting specially desired it to be accelerated, othat the monthly returns might be increased, as was stated they could be doubled or trebled, not the slightest verification of which, however, has yet been made. A nonthly report occasionally appears in your columns with the same stereotyped tatements nearly, but no realisation, and the price of shares are now about It, or ne-third what they were then, and what many were induced to purchase at. Many friends of mine who are shareholders have not heard one word since, except a change in the office; and I respectfully called the Chairman's attention to the seling prevalent a few months ago as to having some knowledge of what was being one at the mine, and whether the great hopes held out were real or not; but he aid it could not then be done, a few pounds to enlighten us was considered serious. I think it is high time for my fellow-shareholders to wake out of their lethargy. We want a thoroughly practical manager on the spot for so large a property, deoting his whole time and energies to its proper development, and responsible to other heads of the directors and shareholders. Be up and doing, as the meeting will be held ext month, and an alteration is imperatively required. Anyone wishing to combanicate with me may do so by writing to "Delta," Coloured Cloth Hall. Leeds.

SHARE-JOBBING—LONDON AND CORNWALL.

SHARE-JOBBING-LONDON AND CORNWALL.

IR,—I admire your impartiality, and the liberality with which you allow at all the your columns to be the medium of fair and rational criticism. My object on endeavour to show you how my friend, Mr. Verdant Contident, was sold and se by a Mr. Graball Neverpart, of the West. It was in this way. On a visit to truth he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Graball Neverpart, and after his return bondon a correspondence sprang up, in which the country gentleman was very entire in keeping Mr. Verdant Confident well informed of what was going on to London a correspondence sprang up, in which the country gentleman was very attentive in keeping Mr. Verdant Condident well informed of what was going on in the mines he was interested in. So this interchange of civilities passed between them, when one morning amongst my friend's letters there was one from his Cornish acquaintance asking him to buy some shares in the S. B. Mine, an joint accumulation, and the same asking him to buy some shares in the S. B. Mine, an joint accumulation, as there was a splandid improvement in the 100 fm. level. He had just seen a miner with hatcap full of stones of ore, which he had turned over and spitupon, and knew they must come from a lode that was a "reg lar bootie." "The specimens would do your eyes good to see them." His letter finished up by saying, "Now, does go in and buy for the life of thee, and let me know per wire how ye get on." Well, my friend was not long in repairing to the Exchange, when he met a gentleman who had for many years resided in Camborne, to whom he imparted the information he had that day reseived. Being very friendly with him, he thought if it was such a good thing he might as well partake of some of it; but what was his surprise when the late Camborne resident burst out laughing, and said: "Now, really, Verdant, are you so joilly green as to be had in that way? Why, that is an old game. Mind, if there is any loss you will have to fish for it." "What do you meen?" says Mr. Verdant Confident. "I certainly shall act upon his advice, and am glad I have not yet come to think so badly of my species." After buying a good many of the shares he did send a telegram, as requested, announcing the purchase and number bought, and when scarcely an hour had passed away he had a telegraphic message placed in his hands from his obsequious friend in the West countermanding the order, and if any shares were bought to get rid of them at once, and let him know his portion of the loss, if any, when he would send him a cheque in due course. The account was sent, but I r

which he certainly would have done, his account shows a heavy loss. I will finish by proffering this advice: If you are asked to buy shares on joint account—don't particularly with gentlemen who live in the West.

If by this feeble attempt at exposure I may be instrumental in frustrating the designs and machinations of such secondreds as the Graball Neverparts, and preventing the Verdant Confidents from being entrapped, I shall consider myself amply repaid for writing this letter, and grateful to you for inserting it.

VERDANT CONFIDENT'S FRIEND.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see to-day's Journal.]

THE PEN'ALLT SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) -FOTHERGILL'S CASE.

The decision of Fothergill's case on Jan. 24 by the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices of Appeal adds another to the long rôle of sad cases that developes the Companies Act, 1862, and demonstrates how ruinous it is to sign legal documents except upon the soundest advice. The facts were these—On Sept. 30, 1869, Mr. Fothergill and two others, as vendors, agreed with Mr. Hewitt to sell to him as trustee for the then intended Pen'allt Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), a mining property in Wales. The agreement also provided that so soon as such company should be registered, and the directors should legally accept and adopt such agreement, the vendors should assign to the company the before-mentioned mining property for 20,000/, payable as follows:—10,000/, in 5000 fully paid-up shares of 2l. each, 6000/, in cash on Oct. 30 then following, and the balance as soon as a dividend of 15l. per cent. should be paid by the company. Mr. Fothergill signed the company's Memorandum of Association for 1000 shares; the Articles sent out in its appendix a copy of the above-mentioned agreement, and empowered the directors to adopt it. The company was incorporated on Oct. 9 followrectors to adopt it. The company was incorporated on Oct. 9 following, and a copy of the above agreement was filed with the Registrar on Oct. 21. Mr. FOTHERGILL, Mr. HEWEIT, and a Mr. CRAIG, another of the vendors, being directors by resolution, adopted the agreement, and thereupon the mining property was handed over to the company, but no assignment was executed. In November following, 1500 fully paid-up shares were allotted to Mr. FOTHERGILL, for which 1500 fully paid-up shares were anotted to Mr. FOITHERGILL, for when his name was inserted in the share register. Never throughout the company's existence was he treated as having a right to any other shares. On the company being wound-up the liquidator, under the Master of the Rolls' order, placed Mr. FOITHERGILL's name on the list of contributories for the 1000 shares subscribed for by him in the Memorandum of Association, which had not been allotted to him, and upon which nothing had been paid, thus giving effect to the Companies Act, 1867, sec. 25, which provides that every share in any company Act, 1807, sec. 25, which provides that every share in any company shall be deemed and taken to have been issued, and to be held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash, unless the same shall have been otherwise determined by a contract duly made in writing, and filed with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, at or before the issue of such shares. Mr. Fothergell appealed from the above order of the Master of the Rolls. The Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Lords Justices, in giving judgment on the anneal said—

or before the issue of such shares. Mr. Forthergilla appealed from the above order of the Master of the Rolls. The Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Lords Justices, in giving judgment on the appeal, said—

"The only question is, whether in law or in fact Mr. Fothergill has paid or satisfied to the company 2006, in respect of the 1000 shares subscribed for by him. He clearly has not done so unless such payment could be and was effected by the appropriation thereto of his interest as a joint vendor with two other persons of a mineral property which by an agreement annexed to the Articles of Association was contracted to be sold to the company. I assume that such agreement was binding on the company, and that it made no difference that the vendors were the company's directors. Still it appears to me to be quite clear that there are here two independent agreements. No connection between them is expressed on the face of any one of the documents. They takeeffect at different times, in different words, and made and the such as the such as a such as a such as a such contract of the company became the actual and legal holder of 1000 ordinary shares, in respect to take, but actually did take, and immediately on the registration of the company became the actual and legal holder of 1000 ordinary shares, in respect of which he was thenceforth liable, absolutely and unconditionally, to contribute to the funds of the company the full sum of 2000. By the agreement for the sale of the mine, three persons jointly (of whom Mr. Fothergill was one) became entitled, not absolutely and unconditionally, to contribute to the funds of the company in lieu of the full amount of those shares. Shares cannot be set off against a did the sum of the su

dismissed with costs.

We have given the above luminous judgment at some length, as it teaches a valuable lesson, not only to Mr. Fothergill, with whom we sympathise, but also to all those who, whilst affecting to have the law of joint-stock companies at their fingers' ends, blindly rush, and advise others to rush, into unforeseen liabilities that ultimately entail irreparable ruin.

IN RE THE HARMONY AND MONTAGUE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY-SPARGO'S CASE.

Court of Chancery, Jan. 25. (Before the Lords Justices of Appeal.)

This case, which came on by way of appeal from a decision of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Court, involved a question somewhat similar to that which arose in Fothergill's case, but there was an important distinction between the two cases. This company was formed in 1871, to purchase and work a tin and copper mine at Redformed in 1841, to purchase and work a tin and copper mine at Kedruth, in Cornwall, known as the Harmony and Montague Mine. The Memorandum of Association was signed by seven persons on March 3, and registered on March 9, 1871. The capital of the company was to be 32000, in 64 shares of 500, each. By the memorandum Mr. Thomas Spargo agreed to take 31 shares, two of the other subscribers agreed to take two shares each, and the other our subscribers agreed to take one share each. On Jan. 28, 1871, a licence to work the mine for a year from Jan. 25, 1871, had been granted to two persons, named Samuel Mitchell and Hugh Stephenson, with an agreement on the part of the lords of the manor, to whom the mine belonged, to grant a lease of it for 21 years at the expiration of the licence, or sooner if requisite, upon Mitchell and Stephenson producing to the lords'a proper list of adventurers. Spargo entered into an arrangement with Mitchell and Stephenson to get up a company to work the mine, to whom the lease was to be sold. Spargo was to have half the purchase money, and the other half was to be shared between Mitchell and Stephenson. On March 16, 1871, a meeting was held of all the saven persons who had subscribed the Memorandum of Association of the company. It was then received—"That the sum of 2176, be credited Mr. Thomas Spargo for the lease, &c., of the property, and that the same be paid out of the share capital of the company." At the same meeting and the other half was resolved that certificates should be issued to him for the 31 shares for which he had subscribed the Memorandum of Association, and also for 20 more shares which he agreed at the meeting to take. The company had possession of the property and worked the mine and it was resolved that certificates should be issued to him for the 31 shares for which he had subscribed the meeting to take. The company had possession of the property and worked the mine and worked the mine and the same about the form of the lease, and it had not been actually completed b ruth, in Cornwall, known as the Harmony and Montague Mine. The

name. It was in effect admitted that they were, in fact, paid-up, use s on of section 25 of the Companies Act, 1867, which requires shares in cash, except it is otherwise provided by w written agreement region Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, made the supposed payment was Vice-Warden held that there had been no payment, and made as Spargo to pay ta the liquidator 450,, and from this order Mr. Spargo and Mr. Roxburgh, Q.C., and Mr. Woodroffe were for the appellant; Mr. Roxburgh, Q.C., and Mr. Woodroffe were for the appellant; Mr. Roxburgh, Q.C., and Mr. Woodroffe were for the appellant; Mr. Roxburgh, Q.C., and Mr. Woodroffe were for the word of the Yellow Stand. The real question turned upon the true intent and meaning the Act of 1867. The point which arose now did not exactly arising the Act of 1867. The point which arose now did not exactly arising anot be constructed so as to lead to such an absurd result as that are cheeks would not be a payment in cash. His lordship's own between the payment in the such as the such each would support a plea of payment was ment in cash within the meaning of this section. The object of the such as the such asuch as the such a

THE ROMAN GRAVELS LEAD MINE, SHROP

Court of Chancery, Jan 28. (Before the Lords Justices of age
Murchison v. Southquate.—This was an appeal from age
the Master of the Rolls. The bill was filed by Mr. J. H.y
a mining engineer in the city, against Mr. Tufnell Southg
citor in the Temple, alleging that he employed the defeat
solicitor to purchase on his behalf a lead mine in Shropel
the Roman Gravels Mine, and that the defendant availed
the knowledge thus acquired of the value and prospected
to purchase it on behalf of himself and two other gentley
Munday and Watson, and praying that the defendant might be dees the knowledge thus adjurted of the water and prospective to purchase it on behalf of himself and two other gent Munday and Watson, and praying that the defendant might bed for the profit derived by him from the re-sale of the mine to a limit whom it is now being worked with success. The question in the heat—whether the relation of solicitor and client existed between plaintiff before or when the purchase was made. The Master of opinion that the plaintiff had not proved his case, and dismisselt. Bir John Karslake, Q.C., Mr. Fry, Q.C., and Mr. Waller argue plaintiff; the Solicitor General, Mr. Southgate, Q.C., and Mr. Wipeared for the defendant, but were not called upon to argue. Lord Justice JAMSS said that in the whole course of his long enever seen a case so utterly devoid of foundation, either in law or, the case as stated by the plaintiff, his fordship could not understand Mr. Southgate to Mr. Murchison was of which he was said to breach. His Lordship believed that Mr. Southgate was telling the dence, and he thought the decision of the Master of the Rolls vased must be dismissed with costs.

Lord Justice MELLISH was of the same opinion. He agreed Master of the Rolls, that the plaintiff had not made out his case, kind it was the duty of the plaintiff to prove the fact of the retains beyond all question, and in his Lordship's opinion the plaintiff he had not proved that the decendant ever acted as his solicitor the Roman Gravels Mine. The appeal must be dismissed with cost

MINING IN THE HIGH PEAK OF DERBYSH

Capt. John Collins, of the Peak Forest Mining Control of the Following information respecting as

forwarded us the following information respecting of covery on this property:—

Jin. 24.—The shareholders of the company will be glad to learnth vein, running nearly from east to west, has converged into their originations an exceedingly rich lode of ore. This is in itself another in that of the above company. The directors have Free'd the same Master, and given notice to enter it in his books as belonging to the It is named the Seaton vein; they intend to work it in conjunctional mine.

It is named the Seaton vein; they intend to work it in conjumpresent mime.

They (the shareholders) will also be glad to learn that the No.19 crooked has been straightened, and conductors put in from the bottom level—1.e., 200 yards deep. This being done, two to three tity of ore can be drawn with the same amount of steam power as The dam-head in the manifold valley over which the water flower mine on June 18, 1872, has been raised and puddled and strengther this, I believe, will prevent the recurrence of such a disaster, unless heavier floods than any we have had of late. The great downfails latter end of May last has kept the ore producing ground under war months. Notwithstanding this, a great amount of really good work the old miners about 190 years ago. It is of great value to the precision of the production of the principle now adopted at and began to arrange for working on the principle now adopted at and began to arrange for working on the principle now adopted at

The new directors immediately abandoned the old system of and began to arrange for working on the principle now adopted dend-paying mines. The new mode of working will in a fewr far established that three or four times the number of ore get date employed may work with much more comfort to themselve in to the company. The sinking of the new shaft has been vein to the depth of 5 yards below the new or bottom level, at wiproduces is in quantity and quality equal, if not superior, to the mine. I am glad to be able to state that the directors have on this sinking with all possible speed, and rapidly develope thing value of the mine. The length of ore bearing ground provelevel, from No. 8 to the extreme workings in the new level at siderably over 509 yards. The new bottom level is being driver No. 10 shaft at a depth of 18 yards below the old level, and average fully 2 tons of ore per fathom. I shall be glad to give this resuscitated promising mine on a future occasion as the w

TRETOIL TIN AND IRON MINING COMPAN

The managing director has just returned from a visi The managing director has just returned from a v
and has presented the following report to the board
I have just completed my third half-yearly inspection of the
this being the first inspection since the transfer of the property is
may be well to embody my observations in the form of a rep
we have a substantial two-horse whim (which will soon have,
winding engine), changing-house, smiths' and joiners' shoys,
one of Pooley and Co. weighing-machines and house, and ally
roads for conveying the iron and tin ores to the respective ti
roads and buildings are all in good order. Underground in Ne
iron lode opened, as described in Capt. Hooper's report publi
spectus, and the tin lode opened for nearly 5c fms., with an ave
making allowance for the underlie; the lode from the surface
will have a depth of about 23 fms., and with the exception of
excavations made by former workers, the whole of the ground! avations made by former workers, the whole of aken away. In No. 2 level the lodes are as rep exception of about 15 fms. of ground taken: else of the lodes are standing going west to the the lode is 12 ft. wide, and as far as can at p and. In No. 3 lev el the iron lode is opened innworker ground. In No. 3 level take roll toler is objects or distanting logical standing opened out, and ready for working for a distantial toler and the good lode going east fully 12 feet wide. I had samples toler of the many large extensive the standing the ground of which I shall governor.

General Remarks.—It will be noticed that in No. 1 level the

my report.

General Remarks.—It will be noticed that in No. I level can be ascertained, about twice the width of the lode in the of explanation of this is probably that in going down it has splodes—a not uncommon occurrence, as I am told. We are a cross-cut from the east end of No. 3 level, nearly due south, is the case, and if it is found to be as we expect it will add very already enormous reserves, to which I propose to refer later of tin iode, going east in No. 1 level, is being continued, and acpearances bids fair to become a most important point in ourse gaze value of the ground driven to within a few fathoms behind 16t, per fathom, it then increased to 20t, per fathom as the levalue of 30t, per fathom. It is clear that if this rate of import a few fathoms further we shall have an exceedingly rich plet place, and that it will continue seems very probable, indiging our reserves of tin ore, and he calculated that we have at least if our reserves of tin ore, and he calculated that we have at least indirect which we are in hopes we shall shortly be able to prove. It is figures, and consider that the estimate is as near correct sails. This shows that, as far as it is possible to judge, we have tailly laid open to last us, with an output of 50 tons a day, found any further explorations whatever. The ground laid opmore than one-fifth of the sett, so that it is clear we must larger output than we have hitherto contemplated. In additional content of the surface of the proper state of the south todes. I went over the ground whe our sett, and if I am not much mistaken we shall find what

proce

atica that there are even better lodes than we have at present. I base in the near proximity of this part of the sett to the granite formation, the "old men," as they are called in Cornwall, worked down as far get for water, and the existence until within the last few years of an get for water, and the existence until within the last few years of an touse, which was, no doubt, used for the reduction of the cores in times house, which was, no doubt, used for the reduction of the ores in times was carried on in a very primitive fashion, and when to make any was carried on in a very primitive fashion, and when on make any was carried on in a very primitive fashion, and when on make any are shallowest level, the existence of which is to my mind one of the off of the value of the property. The adit going south from our prevent of the property. The adit going south from our prevent is and as it is standing good nearly the whole distance it will cost repir it and continue it until the lodes are cut. I bave now only to imples taken when I was underground. As will be seen, they give an instead of the state of the prospectus, and, to my mind, point conclusion that we have one of the best mines in the county. Cornty, while as to quantity of material to work on, I should say that very the order of the state of the produce of the mine, to select any sample as than another, especially when underground. Now and then, how, the lode will be so full of tin as to be easily seen by the nake, how, had tried did not include any of this class of work, which, though terially to the produce of the mine, it would be manifestly unfair to take.

1 fm. level west, 86/. per fathom; No. 1 east, 13/. per fathom and 2 stopes), 70t, per-fathorn: No. 1 east end, 30t, per-fathor re-fathorn; No. 3 east (main level), 92t, per-fathorn; No. 3 e mi; No. 3 east stope, 15t, per-fathorn. Average value, 46t, p umples were taken at points at considerable distances from ea EEE PAGES. Oxford Chambers, Lord-street, Liverpool, Jun. 28.

Meetings of Bublic Companies.

NEW QUEBRADA COMPANY.

extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was

rned extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was n. 24 at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, for the announcing the result of the poll appointed to be taken linst, at the general meeting held on the 3rd linst., and for of completing any other ordinary business not transacted eting.—Colonel ALEXANDER STRANGE in the chair. See convening the meeting having been taken as read, the said:—Gentlemen: There was one piece of formal busindone at the meeting of the 3rd inst, which it will be complete to-day—the election of auditors for the ensuing it has always hitherto been considered, and very prohis, that the motion for the election of auditors should on the shareholders, since they are appointed for the prohe shareholders, since they are appointed for the pro-shareholders' interests, and to check the accounts; ask some shareholder present to be good enough to

ask some snarenomer present to be good enough to on appointing auditors. ATCLIFFE begged to propose—"That Mr. Robert II. J. Whaley be and are hereby appointed auditors for the ensuing year, at the same salary as hereto-AWLINGS seconded the motion, which on being put

Gentlemen, the only remaining business to be w: Gentlemen, the only remaining business to be used meeting is to announce from the chair the that was taken yesterday. I left the scrutineers oleting their report at the office of the company, ask the meeting to bear with them, and to submit until those gentlemen are able to make their report. En enquired if the board had any further information the telegram?——The CHAIRMAN: Nothing, Sir, alluded to in the telegram as conveying certain the telegram?—The CHAIRMAN: Nothing, Sir. alluded to in the telegram as conveying certain the 24th, but I do not know whether it has yet

the 24th, but I do not know whether it has yet the French mail was telegraphed as having arrived at St. was impossible letters could be received until the next day. Fentlemen, the scrutineers who superintended the taking of the who I may inform you were occupied from the hour of 10 in oclock in the evening in doing so, have made their report. Mr. F. H. Hemming, and Mr. J. G. H. Tiornton, acting for elf and the opponents to the board. There were four questions so of the shareholder. The first was for the adoption of the foot and strange or Mr. Eleras a director; the third was as to the pson as a director or Mr. Hemming, and the fourth was as to the pson as a director or Mr. Hemming, and the fourth was as to savoyd as a director or Mr. Matthews. Now, I am informed at they had been enabled to get out the precise figures only on so-on the adoption of the report; but they authorise me to so the other questions are very small and trifling, and are not ed; it is, I am given to understand, only a question of two or these circumstances they authorise me to say that they accept first question as to the adoption of the report as ruling the hear.) And the number is this—majority in favour of the ort and of the re-election of the present directors of 223 votes.

If you be kind enough to state the respective number of y to do so.

e detailed figures were not given me in the first instance; the however favoured me with the numbers. There were for not for the opponents to the board 1057, a difference, therevour of the board. (Renewed cheering.) Now, gentlemen, a submitted to the shareholders to be voted upon are detected by the compact of the properties of the prope the rour scrutineers, and I hope some general cond the motion.
se to second the proposition.
ressed a desire that the motion should be seconded by a

was repeatedly interrupted with cries of became silenced.

stion," and eventually became silenced, as then put and carried. I be could testify to the arduous labours undergone by the soruble could restify to the arduous labours undergone by the soruble could be assume that they had discharged those duties. He able manner in which they had discharged those duties east of the meeting. He could scarcely comprehend how a sharest of the meeting. He could scarcely comprehend how a sharest of the meeting. He could scarcely comprehend how a share ting and endeavour to insist upon the proprietors listening to a He had never in his life seen such an insolent letter as had been titleman, and published by him in the Mining Journal, we have the Mining Journal would be that the work of the Mining Morald, be writer would be called to account for it, and that the sharen have the pleasure of hearing an apology from that gentleman, that the board would soon obtain one from him. (Cheers.)

And the Mining World also.

also, be reminded of a duty which I am very ery happy to be reminded of a duty which I am very I requested by my younger co-scrutineers to thank the mous way in which they had passed the vote of thanks ok in their behalf. Not only did they occupy us yestering till so colock in the evening, but the whole of the tring the books for that scrutiny. I can assure you that i likely to have been what it was I should have shrunk ut having once gone into it I did it willingly, as did all um happy to say without any discomfort of any sort, to you for the acknowledgment of our humble services, the shareholders should have a more particular accountible. hought the shareholders should have a more particular account I the voting. (Hear, hear.) He desired to inform the meeting I 223 votes was without dispute, but with regard to some other was question. There were certain proxies given on either side and invalid, one of those above all others was that of Mr. Elers. Flow if they were to set one lot of invalid proxies against, the nuthere were 183 votes invalid on the part of the opponents and chalf of the directors, making, therefore, a total of invalid votes of directors of 147. He did not wish to pass any personal opinion at such was the view taken by the solicitor of the company, were regarded as invalid the majority in favour of the directors by 147. (Cheers.)

. (Cheers.) ed that those votes in question were undoubtedly valid, at the matter had been brought forward, as he was de-the meeting should pass off with harmony and unani-

explained that the scrutineers had given the opponents of the sit the doubt, and had calculated those 147 votes in their estimation.—Gentlemen: The business for which we are here assembled, as ing, is at an end. You have also received a notice of the holding sordinary meeting for a special purpose. Need I read the notice I think it hardly necessary, for the resolution to be proposed their explanation I shall give you, will show you what it is. Now, brought before you was explained at the meeting of the 3d inst. A collean—Mr. Learnyd; but as many may be here who were at occasion, I will briefly recapitulate the reasons that have dictions of the state of the sta

It the Mener. Waterlow, who conduct that kind of business on a large scale, and they were instructed to take that does for registration. It is not contrast they per ported to as that they had registered it. About a fortuight or they were as after your as an expectaging it; the does, however, had upon it two stamps of the registeries office. We conducted that it was therefore registered, as we had been told it had been; but, or employing, we therefore they are all the registers office. We conducted that it was therefore registered, as we had been told it had been; but, or employing, we have the registered as we had been told it had been; but, or employing, we have the registering the registering it. Further examination clicited this, that the doed was signed only by one party and not my both. It appeared that the person to sign for him to have done so. It has part to the matter in that light, he had merely noticed that there were not two signatures, and he though that the shoots ging the does. If the registers had not seen the matter in that light, he had merely noticed that there were not two signatures, and he though that the shoots are more than the two registered that does. With these few observations, gentlemen, I have endoavoured simply to explain to you how it comes about that a transcrision of this kind his keep conducted by in and carrying out of those formalities is to cutse great inconvenience to the holders of the shares in question, we therefore, and you to day to asold us in suring the we have now a resolution prepared by our legal arises, having for its obolycet the curing of that decler-that is the resolution for the passing of which the structurary meet in the conduction of the shares in question, we have now a resolution prepared by our legal arises, having for its obolycet the curing of that decler-that is the resolution for the passing of which the structurary was the structure of the structu

A SHAREHOLDER that the directors power under the Atteles of Association to accept, surrender, or caucel those shares?

The CHARMAN: We have submitted the matter to counsel and are acting under his advice.

The SHAREHOLDER asked if the Chairman could refer him to a clause in the Articles of Association showing that it gave the directors power to accept the surrender of shares?—Mr. N. Learond said it was entirely a legal question, and it was one upon which they had sought the best advice. The solicitor to the company had given them his opinion on the matter, an opinion upon which they should take the opinion of counsel upon it, and that opinion was this—that the directors might of their own authority have cured the defect in question without the necessity of submitting the same to the shareholders.

Mr. Hemming regretted that he felt it incumbent upon him to rise for the purpose of protesting against the passing of the resolution. That the present meeting was illegal the directors could not for a moment pretend to deny; nor could any doubt be entertained as to the necessity there would be for calling another meeting. He, therefore, strongly urged upon the meeting the advisability of postponing the consideration of the resolution now before them until such meeting, when due notice having been given the proceedings would be in order and strictly legal. And he further contended that there existed the necessity of laying before the shareholders before they could vote for the passing of this resolution the contract: referred to in the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. T. G. Taylor said if there were any illegality in connection with the shares in question they would become unmarketable.

The Rev. — Kelly understood that the directors had pledged themselves to have the thing most legally and formally done so far as might be necessary. ("That is so.") And, he appealed to the meeting, what could they expect more from the direction than an undertaking of that kind? (Hear, heur.)

The Chalmanay: You have understood me cor will take such measures as to render it strictly legal. And in that case your passing the resolution will be merely an expression of the opinion of the meeting. In regard to some of the observations that Mr. Hemming has made, I may say that we as a board have sufficient knowledge of the affairs of public companies, and of all the requirements of the Stock Exchange, to be fully aware that shares must be issued under certain conditions. (Hear, hear.) I trust that we are not so totally ignorant of our duties as directors to be unaware of that matter. We are also fully impressed with a sense of the importance of this question, and if we find hereafter that it is absolutely necessary to hold another meeting we shall duly call you together again.

after that it is absolutely necessary to hold another meeting we shall duly call you together again.

The resolution was then put and carried by a large majority.

On the motion of a Sharefiolder a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and directors, not merely for their trouble on the present occasion, but for the services rendered to their company since their last meeting.

The Chairman and control of their company since their last meeting.

The Chairman is control of their company since their last meeting.

The Chairman services rendered to their company since their last meeting.

Now, there having been made, as you know, a great many suggestions to us as to the advisability of strengthening this board, I desire to take this opportunity of briefly referring to that matter. At the present moment we feel ourselves strong enough to put the finishing touch to a work that has been entirely performed by our own hands. But we are as alive as any shareholder to the necessity, when a company like ours is restored to action, as we hope this will be, of having a powerful board; and the announcement I have have to make to you now is one tending to that. Now, Mr. Armstrong, a gentleman well known in the City of London, is a member of the Bolivar board, with which company, as you are aware, we are to have very intimate relations. That gentleman's name (Mr. Armstrong) has been put forward by Mr. Elers as being that of a fit and proper person to be on the Quebrado board. You may doubless remember an allusion to this matter in a circular issued by Mr. Elers, and you may also remember our reply. I may tell you further that Mr. Armstrong called upon me this morning, and authorised me to state at this meeting that he gave no authority to Mr. Elers to use his name; in the next place, that he would not take a seat on any board so nominated; and,

thirdly, that if it were thought desirable that we should have on our board a representative of the Bolivar Company he would, if elected by us—I mean by mysel and my collection of this company. An

sentative of the Bolivar Company he would, it elected by dar. Head by mysel and my colleagues—us mappy, a win us on the direction of this company. And and my colleagues—us mappy, a win us on the direction of this company. And have, as you are aware, all along looked to an amalgamation of the two boards—in fact, at the present moment this company is represented on the direction of the Bolivar Company by Mr. Learoyd and myself, and we think that it will tend to the harmonious conduct of our business if in the same manner two members of the Bolivar direction are elected as directors of this company. (Hear, hear.) We believe Mr. Armstrong will be a most valuable colleague, and that the acquisition of his services will prove beneficial to the interests of this company. I have, therefore, to announce to you that at the proper time it is our intention—for a directors we have power to do that—to elect to one of the vacancies existing at our board Mr. Armstrong, and I hope that announcement will be received with satisfaction by every shareholder. (Hear, hear.)

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Great St. Helen's, on Tuesday,
Mr. F. RUDALL, jun., in the chair.
Mr. E. J. BARTLETT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the statutory meeting held on Aug. 21 (which were confirmed), and the subjoined reports of the directors and of

were confirmed), and the subjoined reports of the directors and of the mine agent:

In presenting the first balance-sheet, your directors express great pleasure at the favourable prospects of the mine. After an expenditure, which has secured efficient plant, and placed the eastern underground workings in a state for making rapid progress, a credit balance of 1152, 5s. 6d. remains without any liability or valuing the property possessed by the company. The progress made in developing this extensive mine will be best understood by reference to the full and comprehensive report of Capt. John Pryor, and your directors would remark that the company's good position could not have been attained had not the local executive displayed such unabating zeal, skill, and judgment. They, therefore, place the greatest reliance upon the bright future predicted. In directors, under the Articles of Association, retire from office, but, being eligible, beg leave to offer themselves for re-election.

this extensive nine will be ones understood by retereact to the time company's good position could not have been attained had not the local versative displayed such unabating zeal, skill, and judgment. They, therefore, place the greatest reliance upon the bright future predicted. The directors, under the Articles for re-election.

Jan. 25.—We teg to hand you the following report upon the various operations carried on at those mines since the last general meeting.—Phenix Engine-Shaft Tressett depth from surface 124 yards, pumps being fixed to the 112, where our present on the time since the last general meeting.—Phenix Engine-Shaft Tressett depth from surface 124 yards, pumps pering the control of the 112, where our pumping, for which the timber found at the bottom has come into use the registering as away in quiet good, to the company. Pitwork size of same as follows—The top lift is a plunger, 72 yards in length, with a 14-inch pole, H-piece, &c.—The pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length, with a 14-inch pole, H-piece, &c.—The pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length, with a 14-inch pole, H-piece, &c.—The pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length, with a 14-inch pole, H-piece, &c.—The pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length, with a 14-inch pole, H-piece, &c.—The pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length, with a 14-inch pole, H-piece, &c.—The pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length, with a 14-inch pole, H-piece, &c.—The pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length, with a 14-inch pole, H-piece, &c.—The pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length of the 12-inch pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length, 12-inch pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length of the 12-inch pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length of the 12-inch pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length of 12-inch pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length of 12-inch pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length of 12-inch pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length of 12-inch pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length of 12-inch pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length of 12-inch pift is a plunger, 72 yards in length of 1

Mr. Bartlett said that since that report was made letters had been received from Capt. Pryor, extracts from which he read. There appeared to be some splendid ore at the bottom of Parry's shaft. The balance-sheet was then submitted, and showed a balance at the National Provincial Bank of England, and sundry debtors, of 1152, 5s. 6d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed that all bills had been charged and paid, leaving no liability except the ordinary accuring labour cost; and that the assets, including 1250 unallotted shares. charged and paid, leaving no liability except the ordinary accruing labour cost; and that the assets, including 1250 unallotted shares, amounted to 4902l. 5s. 6d., which amount does not include the property account, consisting of mine, plant, buildings, and machinery, including a 3d-in. cylinder pumping-engine in good condition, winding-engine, pitwork, materials, utensils, and lead ore. In continuation, he explained that there was ore left in the back of the incline, but it could not be taken away until the rise was through. As to the balance-sheet, there were one or two remarks he would like to make. They would see that a considerable amount of work had been done at the mine, with great economy. The machinery and pitwork had cost a little over 1300l., the intrinsic value of which was certainly over 2000l. Mr. Richard Duke, of Birkenhead, had visited the mine two or three times, and it would be particularly gratifying to the general body of shareholders to learn that the result had been to give him so much greater confidence in the property that he had largely increased his holding. Slow mining was admitted to be a waste of money, and the directors felt that they would not be doing justice either to the mine or to the shareholders if they did not employ an adequate force to work it. At the 112 they were working very energetically, and in a few weeks would he able to give a very good account. There were many points which ought to be carried on, and all would be got into full operation as speedily as possible. As to ried on, and all would be got into full operation as speedily as possible. As to ried on, and all would be got into full operation as speedily as possible. As to their present position, they might safely consider that all their money was intact, they much not be long before they would be in a position to commence the payment of dividends; and he did not doubt that when dividends were commence they would be kept up regularly. If they went on developing the mine as they had hitherto been doing they wou

at the mine. He had not himself vet had the opportunity

at the mine. He had not himself vet had the constrainty of going nown, our as they had such full reports from Captain Pryor, who was in communication with them two or three times a week, they were fully acquainted with all that was going on. The shareholders had the plan of the mine before them, and had thus the opportunity of more fully understanding the explanations that had been given. He concluded by moving the reception and adoption of the reports, &c. Mr. R. Duke seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Secretary explained that the directors had the previous day issued 500 shares at par. They decided that it would be better to issue the additional capital, and thus avoid the necessity of taking away the ore to a disadvantage; they would be far more than compensated for adopting the course proposed.

Mr. H. R. Duke had recently been at the mine, and could fully endorse what Mr. Bartlett and Capt. Pryor had said. He might observe that considerable progress had been made. When at the mine, a fortuight ago, he was much satisfied with the indications, and he was gratified to find that his anticipations then expressed had been realised. Captain Pryor told him that a very few months would place them in a very good position, and he quite agreed with him. It was certainly at most a matter of months.

It having been stated that in accordance with the Articles the whole of the directors retired, Mr. Duke, jun, proposed, Mr. Walcort seconded, and it was annimously resolved, that they be re-elected.

Thanks were then votes to Capt. Pryor for the manner in which he had performed his duties, Mr. Ommaney remarking that all that Capt. Pryor had said upon the first had been fully realised. It was scarcely six months since mining operations proper had been commenced, and he hoped that when they met that thus eximants they would have a good story to tell. Thanks were also voted to the Secretary and to the Capt. Pryor for the meanner in which he had performed his duties, Mr. Ommaney

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the com-

pany's offices, Great St. Helen's, on Tuesday,
Mr. F. Rudall, jun., in the chair.
The notice convening the meeting, minutes of previous meeting, the subjoined directors and agents' reports, and a letter from one of the local directors stating that progress had been much retarded by the wet weather, but that the mines had not, like some others, been flooded, were read.

flooded, were read.

The half-yearly balance-sheet to Dec. 31 last exhibits a cash credit of 490l. 15s. 4d., with a reserve capital of 160 unissued shares, without estimating anything on property account. During the past six months the adit level drising has proceeded fairly, but up to this period the Grosedd vein has not been intersected. Notwithstanding the delay and cost of this driving its beneficial influence upon the other workings has been extremely valuable and, indeed, indispensible for maintaining the drivings during this unpartibled wet satson without interruption, especially the cross-cut to intersect the Merdlyn vein at the North shaft. It is satisfactory to the directors to report that from the progress made this lode is likely to be cut at any moment. At East tiorself a discovery has been made very recently, and a side of 10 tons of or at the last tighteding took place from this point. Your directors are the Merdlyn vein in a very short time. The retring directors are Messrs. Duke and Eastes, who being eligible offer themselves for re election.

13a, 25-cb. beg to him dy out the following recort:—Adit Level: This level has flooded, were read.

, who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

—I beg to hand you the following report: —Adit Level: This level has a during the past six months only 30 yards, in consequence of being si with water rushing from the forebreast to meet us, and carrying with untity of sand, stones, and clay, which completely filled up the level yards, the result of which was that we were obliged to do almost the over agrid. We find that the underlay of Gorsedd vein is more northwee expected at first, hence the reason why we are probably—say—about out of raciding it. This level as we approach the east and west vein, to promising appearance. There are now some very large spots of ore to easy congenial limestone, the end is also getting much harder, which is gas when a north and somi approaches an east and west vein.—Northeing the past six months we have driven the 58 yards level north from 5 and 5 an the past six months we have driven the 58 yards level north from ds, but were frequently intercapted by an influx of water. I am section from the present appearance of the ground that we are about lyn vein. —Bustions lid Staft. This shafthas been properly repaired from the bottom the 40 yards level has been reopened 35 yards ward 135 yards, at which point the vein became narrower and the it was decided by the local directors and myself to suspend it for fer the men a trioute pitch is the roof near the present end of level two of them considered the barg ain too hard, and let for the column two first one was the present end of level to our men, at 37, per ton, and they have weighed 3 tons before the four men, at 37, per ton, and they have weighed 3 tons only entering on the new run of one, which I firmly believe will and refund the shareholders all their outley.

Mr. E. J. BARTLETT remarked that Mr. Parry was so certain of cut-ting the Merllyn vein shortly that he had advised them to adjourn the meeting for the present, in order that they might have the grati-fying news to communicate, but the London directors had not thought rying news to communicate, such a constitute that they had not cut the Gorsedd vein in the precise point anticipated, but the fact was that there was difficulty in getting into the old Gorsedd level to did. As to the cutting of the Merllyn vein, he believed it was only a question of days. They had not exacted one point that had been a failure, and within one month of the discovery of the lode they would be sending ore to market. As to East Gorsedd, it would, perhaps, pay the cost of all the workings elsewhere. This might seem an exaggeration, but really they only required 10 tons per mouth to enable them to do so.

seem an evaggeration, but really they only required 10 tons per moma to them to do so. CHARMAN, in moving the reception and adoption of the reports and accept that much progress had been in de since he was at the mines, and any eye might expect a triagram stating that the Merllyn vein Ind been cut, sr. Duke and Exctes were then resolved directors, and thanks were voted to bectors and thairman; and a special vote of thanks was given to Messra, so and Party, the local directors, for their watchfullness in the interest of the olders. The proceedings then terminated.

SOUTH MERLLYN MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Creat St. Helen's, on Tuesday,
Mr. R. Duke in the chair.

Mr. R. DUKE in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the subjoined ports of the directors and of Capt. John Jones were submitted, together with a secial report from Capt. Pryor, in which, after referring to the various points of seration, and making certain recommendations, he states that if the different pints resommended be carried out with energy and a judicious concentration of rees the sett can be explored at a cheap rate, and he has every confidence that ey will have a splendle mine, and he considers the undertaking should be in a sying condition in six months from the present time.

Your directors, in presenting the half-tearly believes these sheet showing the fearnals.

ition in six months from the present time.

ctors, in presenting the hulf-yearly balance-sheet, showing the financial he compaint to Jan. 13, desire to make the following remarks apon the deduring the past six months. Vickers' shaft, in July last, was sunk with two but from the ground becoming very hard progress has been dithe cost much increased, in reaching the present depth of 120 yards, er causes have interfered with a larger sale of produce, but during the 4,24 tons have been raised without working the stopes to much distributed by the principal expenditure has been incurred in sinking, and driving il benealt from which could not be derived until now. The communiciableing rapidly made at the 120, between the shaft and sump, will run of tribute ground, the produce from which culture to recessary outlay. Mr. Bartlett (the secretary) visited the mine on the scompanied by Capt. John Pryor, of Mold, a miner of undoubted an adaptment, for the purpose of confirming, or otherwise, the good opining of Cast. John Jones, the local areas, and in the same and the good opining of Cast. John Jones, the local areas, and the same and the same

25.—I beg to submit to you the following report, stating the operations that been carried on since the last ordinary general meeting, held in July last.—
r. Shaft. This shuft has been sunk 14 yards (now 120 yards from surface), at strong of which is a large and strong yein, about 2 ft. wide, composed of spar meeting, along which we have driven north 5 yards; and has much improved, the bottom of which is a large and strong vein, about 24. Whe, composed of syst and limestone, along which we have driven north 5 yards; and has much improved, being now in the forebreast full 4 ft. while, yielding stones of ore occasionally.—
No. 2 Sump. This sump is now down to the corresponding depth of the 120 yard level; from the bottom of the sump a level has been driven south 7 yards, in a very powerful vein 4 ft. which, yielding good stones of ore; this level is being urged on as fast as possible by six men, to meet the approaching 129 yard level north from shaft, and from present appearances I fully believe that rich deposits of ore will soon be discovered in the driving. The 166 yard level has been driven north from shaft 21½ yards: the driving has been in a vein averaging from 2 to 8 feet wide, composed of riders of limestone and spar, yielding fair quantities of ore at times. The vein in the present end is 14 in. wide, chiefly spar intermixed with ore. The same level south from shaft has been driven 20 yards, when it was thought advisable to suspend it, as the ground is hard for driving; the men who were at this level are now set to drive the 50 yard level; the ground here is more favourable. The rise from the 100, north from shaft, has been communicated to the 50, at which point the vein is nearly 4ft, whe, yielding about 6 cwts, of ore per fathom. A cross-cut has been extended west from the 80, north from shaft, about 35 yards. I would strongly recommend the extension of this cross-cut (say) 10 or 15 yards further to intersect the western vein; a discovery here would be of great importance. We have not been so fortunate as I expected; but, nevertheless, it is my firm conviction that this mine will prove a success.

this mine will prove a success.

Mr. E. J. Bartlett (the secretary) called attention to the balance-sheet, and said it had been the surprise of many that with so small an amount of capital they had been able to do much at South Merllyn. They had sunk the shift 40 and the samp 20 yards, and had been driving levels in various directions. The ore sold was the result of sinkings and drivings only, no other ground having been taken away. He was at the mine a fortnight since, and could see that every end in it was looking most promising. Capt. Pryor, who went over the mine with him, was surprised

They considered that stoping should not be attempted from the bottom of the sump, and also the driving of the 80 instead of the 100 yards level, because he recollects that little had been done deep in the worth; but in the north he thinks the deeper we go the greater will be the value of the ground opened. The shareholders must recollect that the 24 tons of lead obtained was not a proper indication of its value. As to the proposed issue of 400 shares, the shareholders might say "why not issue them at a discount and give us the full benefit?" but if this were done, the purpose would not be answered. They considered that 6004 would be ample for their requirements, and as the issue of the 400 shares on the terms named would give them 10004, they would be enabled to get rid of their indebtedness. He had undertaken to accept 50 shares of the new issue, and he could assure them that he would not have responded if he had not believed them to be honestly worth the money. He did not think there was a doubt that they would be taken up, and at a premium, saving them an increase of capital, which was an expensive and troublesome process. He believed they had intrinsic value for all expenditure.

The Chairmax remarked that after the reports and explanations they had heard of the shares, and concluded by moving the reception and adoption of the reports. Mr. Pittor seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairmax referred to the very economical system upon which the business of the company was conducted, Mr. Bartlett receiving but 75t, per year for offices, clerks, &c., and the directors' fees, being only 2M. The only fault they had to find with their agentat the mine—Capt. Jones—was that he had been too economical, but henceforward he would no doubt be able to carry on the works more energetically. Messrs. Rudall and Duke were re-elected directors, and Mr. Eastes auditor. The proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary votes of thanks.

HOCKLEY HALL COLLIERIES COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders was held on Tuesday, at the offices, Rectory House, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street,
Col. DAVISON in the chair.

Col. Davison in the chair.

Mr. W. E. Breakspear (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting. The directors report was taken as read. — The Chairman formally moved that the report and accounts be received, approved, and adopted. — Mr. John Ogle seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then rose and said: Gentle nea, the present meeting heating the structury meeting of the commany held under the unit of the unit o

the Charkan then rose and said: Gentle helt, the present meeting being being the statutory meeting of the company, held under the provisions of the Companies Act of 1867, is usually one of a formal character only; but, on the present occasion, for reasons which I will explain, the directors desire to ask you to take this as an ordinary annual meeting, and, besides the ordinary business, the declaration of a dividend, and passing of the accounts. You are aware that, according to the Articles of Association of this company, the directors are only allowed to declare ad integring dividends three directors are only allowed to declare ad interim dividends three

ration of a dividend, and passing of the accounts. You are aware that, according to the Articles of Association of this company, the directors are only allowed to declare ad interim dividends three times annually, and at a rate not exceeding 20 per cent, per annum. The prospects, however, of this company have so much increused that the directors propose to declare ad interim dividends quarterly, and those dividends, we believe, will exceed the rate of the limit of 20 per cent, per annum. Under these circumstances, it will become necessary to again call you together at no very distant period—a necessity which we desire to avoid. It is scarcely necessary that I should add anything to the information which is given you in the veryfull report which is now before you; but I may say that we believe the prospects of this company are working towards the extent of 100 per cent. on the capital employed, and only limited by the number of men available; and this again is dependent upon the number of cottages we are able to offer for their accommodation. You will see by the report that the output of the colliery would have been greater had it not been for the want of accommodation. We believe, however, that this difficulty will now be overcome: and, in that case, in three or four months we shall have some 200 cottages, which will accommodate does colliers more. Although the output of the colliery may not up to this time have hereeased to any considerable extent, yet it must not be supposed that the produce of the company will remain stationary. I may remind you that the price of irons me and coal is daily rising, and, as far as I am able to indee; is likely to rise still further. The fronstone, which only four weeks ago was selling at 18x per ton, now fetches 24x; and our coal has risen in the present month is, 64, per ton, and on Feb. 1 priess will be still higher. The directors have endeavoured to exercise every e-conony in the working of the company. Of course, in the first formation of a compuny every here were also as

oroughly worked.

On the motion of Mr. W. Patce, seconded by Mr. Livesey, the sum of 20 inners was voted to the auditor for past services, and 30 guineas for future remuration. The retiring director, Mr. T. Randolph Mellor, was then unanimously

ration. The retiring director, Mr. T. Randolph Mellor, was then unanimously selected.
Mr. J. Oalle, in the course of some remarks on the valuable nature of the protty, said that many coal properties which had been worked at a small profit for are under their old management were being made to yield better results when orked by limited liability companies, owing to the better command of capital, dthe improved appliances being used.
A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

RHYDTALOG AND EAST RHYDTALOG MINING COMPANIES.

RHYDTALOG AND EAST RHYDTALOG MINING COMPANIES.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices,
3, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, on Monday,
Mr. J. W. WILLIAMSON, the Chairman of both companies, in the chair.
The CHAIRMAN expressed much disappointment at the present
state of afflidirs, and stated that up to lately it had been believed, having had re
peated reports from Capt. Dunkin to that-effect, that all was going on well, although
from the remote situation of the mines and the exceptionally wet weather which
had prevailed throughout the past year it had been difficult to get dressing la
bourers for preparing the ore. Becoming at length, however, dissatisfied, the
directors had decided upon having a further inspection and report upon the property, with the best practical and independent opinion they could pro-ure. They
had been recommended to apply to Capt. Walter Eddy as a gentleman competent
to give such an opinion, and the result of their so doing was shown in his reports,
copies of which had been sent to all the shareholders, together with copies of the
reports which their own agent had furnished in reply to the same series of questions
are not to Cath. Eddy. These records were now before the meeting. Since sending reports which their own agent had furnished in reply to the same series of questions as put to Capt. Eddy. These reports were now before the meeting. Since sending out these reports further opinions had also been taken in preparation for this meeting, and Capt. Dunkin, the agent, had also been summoned to give any explanation

was now present.

RY (Mr. Harper) read a letter he had received from Capt. James reted men the mines in October, 1871, in reply to a copy of Capt. Idy's report which had been sent him; in this letter he reiterated the statements had made in 1871, and recommended the company to sink the mine deeper, so a letter received from Mr. R. E. Renfrey, of Treguron, a practical miner well quainted with the mines, stating that in his opinion neither of the mines had da fair that.

he not made in 1871, and recommended the company to sink the mine deeper. Also a letter received from Mr. R. E. Renfrey, of Treguren, a practical miner well acquainted with the mines, stating that in his opinion neither of the mines had had a fair trial.

The CHAIMAN, on resuming, said that from these opinions it appeared that further outlay was desirable: Cupt. Dunkin would also presently state his personal opinion to that effect. On the other hand, they had before them the exactly contant acquainties of Capt. Eddy, which, being that of a mining engineer of high position and reputation, must have due respect. At the same time, Capt. Reed was a person of repute and long experience in practical mining. He (the Chairana) could only say that when he visited the mines in an early stage of the operations he had himself seen the lote them rich enough to have afforded, had it lasted, an ample return for their capital. His own opinion was that the lode was now lost, although he believed Capt. Dunkin to be fully captale of property working the mine, and of being betterable to judge than himself. He still firmly believed that rich lodes were there in their property, whether to be discovered by themselves or those that came after them; but for himself, under the circumstances, he could not undertake the responsibility of advising the company one way or the other. It might be, perhaps, advisable that yet another agent should be instructed to report, and confirm, or otherwise, Captains Dunkin or Eddy; and such inal opinion should be acted upon, or some such plan pursued. They would perceive it was a case of dectors differing, and the directors wished the shareholders themselves to decide what was to be done. For this purpose the present meeting had been called, and he would have been exceedingly glid to have seen every shareholder present, but was sorry to observe that notwithstanding there were between 100 and 300, many of them large shareholders, there were so few present than no business towards coming to the decision re

again find leal. To sink 20 fms, deeper would cot 1000. It we the blende as yet, on account of the present cost of labour and, mated that but for the bad wet season he would have returned a considered that 50 tons of lead still remained unstoped in the the new lode. The ground was very hard for working on the new lode. The ground was very hard for working on the new lode. During the past 12 months there had been source he had had many disuppointments of promises made by laboure ore. He repeated that the lode, as existing up to the time of owas rich enough, if it had held out, to have yielded all that had have attracted population and buildings, and that in his experiment, extending over 38 years, he had never seen a more prome Capt. Dunkin also replied to several questions put to him by long discussion ensued. It was, at length, arranged that the early as practicable, embody all the facts and evidence in a circularly with a view of eliciting the opinions of all individual endeavour to raise further capital or to sell the mines as a going mended by Capt. Eddy.

The CHAIRMAN further stated, with regard to the East Rhyd that although the two undertakings as such were quite distinct the shareholders in each were mainly composed of the same per interests were nearly identical as regards the operations at the that always been intended as a measure of economy for both operations, as development proceeded, with the same system of ery. The East Rhydstalog Company were, however, quite freet development of their mine without reference to the Rhydstalog balance of their aspital still remained in hand which could be a pose. Whether it should be so applied or returned to the share be a question which would be referred to them to determine. The meeting then separated.

WEST STIPERSTONES LEAD MINING CO

WEST STIPERSTONES LEAD MINING COMPAN

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the office

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the officiars, on Wedresday,—Mr. Cope in the chair.
Mr. Franklyn (secretary) read the notice conveningth The Chairman said that this meeting was held strict ance of the Articles of Association. The directors had no information to communicate, every point of interest already submitted in the weekly reports, which were lished. They had great pleasure in informing the properties of the result in the point was being reached for which they had been such the cutting of the Roman vein in the 40 fm. level had been sunk to that depth, and driving towards the log commenced, and it was hoped that by about the beging that important lode would be reached, and the result is report was as follows:—

inal been sunk to that depth, and driving towards the locommenced, and it was hoped that by about the begins that important lode would be reached, and the result is report was as follows:

| Lim. 24 — The engine—shaft is sunk 40 fms. below the adit level; secured to bottom, and the men are now engaged cutting plat pregared to bottom, and the men are now engaged cutting plat pregared at the rate of 2½ ft. in a fathout, passed through the shaft at a point, at the rate of 2½ ft. in a fathout, passed through the shaft at a point, at the rate of 2½ ft. in a fathout, passed through the shaft at a point, at the rate of 2½ ft. in a fathout, passed through the shaft at a point, and it is not below adit is 11 fms. 1ft. 6 in. About two to three months should accomplished, and I should hope throw considerable light on the mine. The lode will be intersected in the blue strata rocks which passed to the Roman vein, is about 73 fms. east of the shaft, so that we me having that distinct to drive the 40 to intersect it: this lode has been as the condition of the Roman vein, is about 73 fms. east of the shaft, so that we me having that distinct to drive the 40 to intersect it: this lode has been as the condition of the drainage of the other lode, in which case the latter can be designed to the design of the other lode, in which case the latter can be designed to be a shaft of the drainage of the other lode, in which case the latter can be designed to be a shaft of the drainage of the other lode, in which case the latter can be designed to be a shaft of the drainage of the other lode, in which case the latter can be designed to be a shaft of the drainage of the other lode, in which case the latter can be designed to the drainage of the other lode, in which case the latter can be designed to be a shaft of the drainage of the other lode, in which case the latter can be designed to the drainage of the other lode, in which case the latter can be designed to the drainage of the other of the drainage of the content of the drainage of th

WEST GODOLPHIN MINING COMPANY

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the co-Great St. Helen's, on Tuesday,—Mr. R. Wilson in the Mr. CHARLES THOMAS (the secretary) read the meting, and the statement of accounts for the five mon-ing a debit balance of 147/. Its. The subjoined report of the ag-mitted:—

inited:—

Int. 21.—I beg to hand you my report of this mine, with stone the past five months:—Cannter Lode: Pressure shaft, sink evel, is now down 7 ft.; as soon as this shaft is deep enough iff in the 40 fm, level we shall do so at once, as it will greatly of the shaft, the greater portion of the water being in this less such is the past five months 3 fathoms. The ground in haft is much essier for sinking than it was in the last sumptimely appearance, 23 ft, wide, worth for the length of the sinking by eight men and four labourers, at per bargain of 70 table in my setting report the month before last. I find, he hest way to cut the ground for the cistern plat as we are oing, and will, of course, interfers with the bargain. Judgie earances, I think we shell be able to sink the shaft for about 2 haft has been divided and cased, and ladders fixed from the clibble-plat and barrow road cut, and penthouse fixed in the driven west of the camber, on Hope look, I. Ill., 3 It., 3 III., 2 Is in, whice, very kindly in appearance, producing some vi worth 2. per fathom; driving by two men, at 6. Ils., per fathom this is West Great Work great north look, from which of their tin has been raised. We also worked on it sewsteen extremity of the sett, at Paull's shaft, where we refor the amount of ground opened; seeing what has been raised the favourable appearance of it at the 20, as we are getting as of the caunter, I don't think it is too much for us to expect from this lode. The deep adit level has been driven south 17 from: I ft. 6 in.; lode in the present end 18 in, wide, saving by four men, at 8. per fathom. There is about 10 from: n to get into the run of tin ground driven through at the shave sunk a winze from the 20 to the 30 south-east of Pressure shaft. The whin have sunk a winze from the 20 to the 30 south-east of Pressure whaft, has been communicated with the deep adit belowing pitches set on tutwork:—Back of 30, south-east of Pressure shaft. It. 15s. per fathom, worth 4. per fathom en and one boy, at 11. 15s. per fathom, worth 4. per fathom, at 11. 15s. per fathom, worth 4. per fathom, at 11. 15s. per fathom, worth 4. per fathom, at 11. 15s. per fathom, worth 4. Per fathom, at 11. 15s. per fathom, worth 4. Per fathom, at 11. 15s. per fathom, worth 4. Per fathom, below of Pressure shaft: No. 1 stope to two men, at 11. 12s. def per per fathom; No. 2 stope to two men, at 11. 12s. er fathom, below, at 11. 12s. 6d. per fathom, worth 41. Per fathom, and 11. 12s. er fathom, on the per fathom, at 11. 12s. per fathom, at 11. 12s. er fathom, and 11. 12s. er

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account-house, I girl—1:6 per one in all. We have not had that a five months that I anticipated at our last meeting, owing chiefly in the value of the stopes in the back of true 30 and the 20, southest of Pressure shaft. I am pleased, however, to be enabled to say part of the mine is the best, plainly showing that it is in-proving think our next sale of tin will fully meet the mouth's cost. Our lagood working order.—John Popp.

MAN having fully explained the position and prospects taking, congratulated the shareholders that, although as yet succeeded in resuming their place amongst divising the part of the mine was proved to be

taking, congratulated as yet succeeded in resuming their place amongst divi-as yet succeeded in resuming the mine was proved to be wing that their property was improving as they deve-that Captain Pope was of opinion that their next sale neet the month's cost. He concluded by formally mov-ated the month's cost.

neet the month's cost. He concluded by formally mov-tion and adoption of the report and accounts. discussion, the resolution was unanimously agreed to, and another lso carried forfeiting five shares for non-payment of calls. n. Darby, Boulton, and Gladstone were re elected the committee of the ensuing year, and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ST. BREOCK SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

ST. BREOCK SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY. meeting of shareholders was held at the Molesworth bridge, on Wednesday,—Mr. WHITEFIELD (the purser) A statement of accounts, made up to 9th inst., was nowing a debit balance of 2l. 10s, 2d. The report of the W. Hancock and T. Parkyn, was read, as follows:—ing to-day inspected this mine we beg to submit to you the follows:—ing to-day inspected this mine we beg to submit to you the follows:—ing to-day inspected this mine we beg to submit to you the follows:—where the submit of the submit of the submit of the present operations, and the good about half a mile to the west of the present operations, and the e, about a quarter of a mile east. The latter also returned about silver-lead above the 40. The lode now being at present worked on een both mines, and an open cutting has been brought up from a dilt cross-cut extended about 14 fms., and intersected it is in the dec. Since then about 8 fms. has been driven south on its course; wide, composed of gossans, capels, and flookanschurged with munially good silver-lead, and by driving on a few fathoms more we will greatly improve for silver-lead. We may also here remark on this lode some 15 or 29 fms. more an east and west lode will be conclusion, we consider the prospects of the mine of an exceed-character, being only as yet about 5 or 6 fms. from surface, but in good deal more backs will be gained. The channel of ground the areasonable depth.—W. Haxvock, T. Palkyx.
were passed and allowed, and, with the report, ordered to be entitled.

are was made for the further prosecution of the mine, of the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TTAIL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

raordinary general meeting of shareholders was held n Tuesday, for the purpose either of passing such re-ay be necessary to enable the directors to carry into ay be necessary to enable the directors to carry into lutions passed at the special extraordinary general n Jan. 2. notwithstanding 10,000/, worth of debentures ribed for, and the first instalment paid thereon before ss such resolutions as may be necessary for the purg-up the company voluntarily, and appointing a liqui-tors, and also to authorise the liquidator or liquidators operty of the company to a new company to be formed, in consideration thereof either cash or shares, in pur-l61st section of the Companies Act, 1852. Mr. George Barters in the chair. AVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening

IAN said that the alterations made in that phase of the ation since last meeting had been comparatively unhe directors had received letters from their resident Eaglet, confirming the facts laid before the share-egard to the amount of indebtedness in Utah; there refore, no doubt as to the correctness of the accounts a shareholders at the last meeting. The recommendations are the comparative should an said that the alterations made in that phase of the e shareholders at the last meeting. The recommendar-reholders that two members of the committee should-ers of the board had been adopted by the election of parth and Bennett. As would be inferred from the circular, the whole of the additional capital had not d for, although the actual money paid in and promised 500% out of the 10,000%; and if the present meeting to only a moderate degree to the assistance of the was no doubt the remaining 3500% could by a whip-later value of and additional courter left to company bts paid off, and sufficient capital left to commence arrying out their purpose—the completion of the o as to be able to sell dressed ore either at Salt Lake England. Since the last meeting the market for ably improved, and if their dressed ore should cost b, per ton as calculated, there would still be a very the produce being worth in this country fully 25%. directors had been making enquiries in the matter, sould be sold more readily in America than here, was a heavy import duty on lead large quantities from this country to America. The directors had from several of the largest shareholders, all expressences to subscribe towards the debenture capital; theman at Edinburgh, which at the request of the rman would read. It was as follows:—

comman at failholdingh, which at the request of the cman would read. It was as follows:—
that it is admitted, on the authority of the directors, that a difficient to extricate the company from its present difficulties, agree to take dehentures to the amount of 1600, being more than the 10,000, and I enclose a cheque for 80. Is. 64. in payment of the That 10,000 cm, and will be, raised by the sharcholders I st doubt; though it is quite possible that the whole of this summing by Jan. 28. What is wanted is time and personal comes sharcholders, and if necessary I would suggest that the meet a forming the Jan. 28. What is wanted is time and personal comes haveholders, and if necessary I would suggest that the meet is for for any balance that may still be required. Under any circle in the most emphatic manner against the company being ion in the summary way proposed by the directors. That proposition in the summary way proposed by the directors. That proposition in the meeting on Tuesday, I have no hesitation in saying the interests of the shareholders have been deliberately sacrilshow for what purpose and for whose benefit this result has I shall feel much obliged by your reading this letter at the sting is willing to hear it read—as I am too ill to travel to London Cornes place, Ethiology J. Jan. 25.

John A. Woon. The payman shall be the proposed to the paymb shallow that the payment has a payment be required.

g this and other promises there was still a sum of the payment has a proposed to the payment has a still a sum of the payment has a payment has a payment has a still a sum of

this and other promises there was still a sum of which must be subscribed before the directors , which must be subscribed before the directors arting with any portion of that already in hand, inedged to return it unless the entire amount There were several shareholders halting between vaiting the result of this meeting; therefore, the distribution that the shareholders present should come fordesirous that the shareholders present should come for-in the interval between now and the proposed ad-ing they might be able to receive such subscriptions as in a position to be able to state the work had been with satisfaction he could state the adjournment did intervisions. s with satisfaction he could state the adjournment dual heir existence, for by a latter received this morning they that their solicitor in Utah had taken the necessary steps is company's interests. Still the directors were very tet the work done, in order to be prepared for the early this date rules the companying respectable position. it the work done, in order to be prepared for the early heir debts, place the company in a respectable position, ce selling ore and making profits. The experiment at very quickly, and he repeated it was the opinion of ted with the lead market that if the present programme ut they would see the shares at par, if not at a preevents, they would have a successful enterprise. (Hear, e well versel with the business were anxious to secure d were willing to pay the company's debts and give the 15,000% to divide amongst them—lead smelters were 5,000. to divide amongst them—lead smelters were e forward and do this, but the feeling of the directors me forward and do this, but the feeling of the directors by the undertaking, and, if possible, make it a success, received so much personal attention and supervision ctors as the Utah Company, although receiving no rehatever, and they were determined to stand by it until ced it in a successful position. He then moved:—ectors be, and they are hereby, authorised to carry into effect the don Jan. 2, notwithstanding 10,000, worth of debentures were scribed for, and the first instalment paid thereon, as therein prothe time for payment of the first instalment be extended to Feb. 10, ectors shall not carry the said resolutions into effect unless 10,000.

worth of debentures be actually subscribed for before Feb. 12, and that this meeting stand and be adjourned until Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock."

Mr. BURNAND seconded the proposition.

The CHARMAN, In answer to a question, stated that since the last meeting the financial position of the company had apparently improved, Mr. Eagle, their resident secretary, having paid about \$2000 in addition to the lead freights during November and December, derived from some amount of smelting which he had carried on. The current expenses now being incurred were comparatively small, and a saving had been effected upon the indebtedues; inasmach as they were now paying only the legal interest of 10 per cent. as against 24 per cent. hitherto charged, so that in that respect they were saving by the actions taken against the company an amount sufficient to cover all legal costs. The current expenses, including everything, were under 200, per month.

Mr. Wyos said there was an impression outside that the whole of the additional capital.

Mr. BURNAND (a throught it would be a great pity to disturb the rate of interest upon the debentures; each shareholder had a direct interest in supporting the directors by subscribing towards the additional capital.

The CHARMAN had every reason to hope that money would be raised, and the shareholders could feel perfectly satisfied it would be falryl used.

Mr. BURNAND (a director) said if there was such a thing as a good security this was one, the recent developments having opened up rich masses of ore.

Mr. CARR said there was no doubt as to the soundness of the security to the debendure holders, as since the last capital was raised immense bodies of rich ore habeen developed.

Mr. APPLEGARTH said that bodies of carbonate ores had been developed which could be taken out a trifling cost—he should say the outside figure would be \$1% per

a developed. Fr. APPLEGARTH said that bodies of carbonate ores had been developed which debtaken out a trifling cost—he should say the outside figure would be \$1½ per end would be sold on the spot at a very handsome profit, whereby all their end expenses should be paid during the time the dressing-floors were in course rection; consequently, 35900, properly expended would be ample to put them a proper shape.—The resolution was put and carried unaimously. he directors subscribed 9000, towards the debenture capital, and the shareholders he room 4500.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

THE BELSTONE MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Royal Exchange Buildings, on Wednesday, Mr. JAMES WILSON in the chair.

Mr. F. R. REEVES (the secretary) read the notice convening the

meeting.

The report of the directors stated that the sinking of the A or main.

The report of the directors stated that the sinking of the A or main. The report of the directors stated that the sinking of the A or main shaft has been continued, and has now reach a depth of 63 fathoms from surface, and as the ground appears more favourable for sinking than that hitherto passed through, greater progress may be anticipated in future. The men are at present engaged in fixing in this shaft a 10-fathom lift of 19-in, pumps, extending skip-road, and footways, &c., to the 60 fm. level; this work will be completed about the middle of next month, when the sinking will be at once resumed. The development of the mine continues to be pushed forward with all the energy possible, and the very favourable appearance of the lodes at the present levels encourages the directors to look forward with the greatest confidence to the time when, the main shaft being suific deep enough, the lodes will be cut into at the 70 or 80 fm. level, where it is expected they will be very productive. During the past year 101 tons 15 cwts. 2 grs. of first and second quality copper ore have been raised and sold, realising 902.1 frs. 2d., nearly three fourths of which were raised during the last six months, being a large increase on the previous year, when the sales amounted to 41 tons 9 cwts. 1 qr., producing 3304. 38s. 2d. The presence of silver in the lodes having been suspected, the two last parcels of ore were tested, and were found to contain, in addition to a high percentage of copper, from 5 to 6 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. The profit and loss account shows to the present time a debit balance of 3425. 18s. 2d., but it must be found bas not yet been reached; meanwhile it is a very gratifying fact that during the past few months the quantity of ore raised weekly from the present levels has much increased thus confirming the opinion of Captain James Richards and other eminent authorities that the deeper the mine is such the greater and more lasting will be the discoveries of ore will be anticipated great deposits of ore will be found here so the second of the continuous profits of ore wi

pected to be very great.
The CHAIRMAN congratulated the shareholders on the satisfactory manner in which the mine continued to open out. Since the last meeting the production of ore had enormously increased, and there was every indication that when the shaft has been sunk to the 80, and the lode struck at that level, bodies of rich ore would be opened was every indication that when the shaft has been sunk to the 80, and the lode struck at that level, bodies of rich ore would be opened out. The samples on the table, which were fair average specimens of the whole, contained about 14 per cent. of copper, and was worth about 10% per ton. The last report showed the return was 4 tons 11 cwts, against 16 cwts, this time last year, and if they went on increasing in the same ratio they would be able at the end of the next year to declare a dividend at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum. The quality of the ore was extremely rich; therefore, it took very little to realise very handsome dividends upon the capital. All the mining engineers who had visited the mine advised the sinking of the shaft and pumps were being fixed between the 50 and 60, which would be finished in about a fortnight, when sinking would again be proceeded with, and they hoped before this time next year they would have struck into the masses of ore they were told would be found at the increased depth. He truly congratulated the shareholders, and also himself, upon being interested in such a property; such was his opinion that, notwithstanding the large interest he held, he distinctly refused to dispose of a share under 100 per cent. premium, which price had been given to him by several gentlemen. He mentioned this to show the value he put upon his shares, although holding an interest to the extent of 14,000% or 15,000%. They had ready for sale about 28 tons of rich ore, which would realise about 30%; the comparative richness of their ore might be judged by the fact that it sold for from 8% to 12% per ton, the average from other mines being 4% to 5%. Having again congratulated the shareholders upon the position and prospects of their mine, he moved the reception and adoption of the report and accounts.

Capt. GLBY seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

Capt. Gilby seconded the proposition, which was put and carried

The CHAIRMAN had much pleasure in proposing the re-election of

The CHAIRMAN had much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. Galbraith as director. That gentleman had other business in the West of England, and had had considerable experience and knowledge, and therefore the board were often guided by his advice.

Mr. OXE-MAN seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. GALBRAITH, having acknowled the vote, stated that the mine was looking better than ever. As the Chairman had stated, the quality of the ore was so rich that the present raisings not only paid all the wages, but also met the expense in connection with the shirking of the shaft, so that the balance of capital could be held in band to meet emergencies. All practical men agreed as to the advisability of sinking the shaft and striking the lode at a much lower level, and no doubt was entertained as to the result.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that the alterator Malantain and the content of the country o

sinking the shaft and striking the lode at a much lower level, and no doubt was entertained as to the result.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that the directors did not take any remuneration for their fees, nor did they intend to take any until the mine was in a different position. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. H. C. Wiss was re-elected auditor.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from Mr. Calvert, referring to the value of the mine, stating that it contained 27 different lodes, sufficient to make six distinct mines. Capt. GLIDY bore testimony to the value of the mine, and also to the efficiency of its management, and assured the proprietors, from his own personal observation, that everything was being done to promote their welfare. He moved that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the Chairman, directors, and the captain.

Mr. Shilson seconded the proposition, stating that he visited the mine not many days since. Nothing could be in more perfect order, everything bearing the character of business. There certainly was not a more promising mine in the West of England.—The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, having acknowledged the vote, testified to the efficiency of Capt. Neili, who had the advantage of the advice of Capt. James Richards, of the Devon Consels, so that they had everything to ensure success.

The meeting then separated.

FLAGSTAFF SILVER MINING COMPANY OF UTAIL.

FLAGSTAFF SILVER MINING COMPANY OF UTAIL.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the London Tavern, on Monday. The report states that—
The accounts submitted are made up to Dec. 20 here, and Nov. 30 in Utah. The monthy dividends, at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum, indicated in the prospectus, were begun in February, and continued until November, when they increases to the rate of 30 per cent. per annum. The payment on Jan. 23 made a total of 76,5000, and an average rate of 25½ per cent. on the paid-up capital of 300,0000, as the dividend yield of the mine for the first year to its owners. There have been considerable sums spent in the crection of a third furnace with its machinery, that nearly doubles the former smelting-power, in new buildings, in the improvement of the difficult 10 miles of road between the mines and furnaces, and, more than all, in the development of the mine, the effect of which has been to show about 30,000 tons of ore in the stopes, as against 6000 tons, the quantity that Mr. Maxwell estimated as in sight on his first visit. These items of productive outlay have been paid for out of the sales of ore and bullion. By taking further into account the payment of cost of management, transport, fuel, and working charges of the mine and furnaces, the gross output of the mine is well established by the large income that is shown in face of many difficulties, which are being rapidly surmounted. With the increased smelting power the regular production of larger quantities of bullion may now be looked for. The competition for is purchase on the spot has become very active, and there is no doubt the competition for ores will also increase, and give them a greater relative value. The comparison will be watched with great interest by the board, that they may be enabled to turn the produce of the mine to the best account. The directors have great confidence in the prosperity of the coming year. They expect larger returns at a less provate cost. The constant supply of cha

being rapidly formed to connect the various canyons with the main line, and this canyon would have been already supplied but for its heavy gradient. The mining enterprise of Utah is yet in its infancy; it is scarcely four years since the first mine began work. The abundance and variety of the ores are rapidly attracting capital and population, and with these there will come greater economy in management, and more skilled methods of reduction. Although the discoveries of ore in the mine may strictly be regarded as a reserve fund, the directors keep in view the formation of a cash reserve in London, in order to secure the issue of regular and uniform dividends, and preserve the stock from fluctuating values. They hope that at the next annual meeting they will be able to show some progress in this direction. For the satisfaction of members of the company it may be repeated that the title to the mine is under a United States' patent, than which there is none higher.

LAST CHANCE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF UTAH.

LAST CHANCE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF UTAH.

The second general meeting of shareholders will be held on Monday. The report of the directors to be submitted states that—
During the period that has elapsed since the formation of the company, in May, 1872, there has been no interval of doubt as to the great value and ultimate success of the mine. The work of development has been steadily carried on, and has continually brought fresh ore in view. The attention of Mr. Maxwell (the superintendent) for two or three months was confined to the best class of furnaces to be received; afterwards, at the time of Mr. Frames's visit, he was disposed towards adopting the milling process, but by a letter dated Dec. 25—the ores having increased in gold and silver and diminished in lead—he appears to have finally settled his procedure—viz., the purchase of an inexpensive lead mine, for the purpose of fluxing the Last Chance ores, and the creetion of furnaces. He writers as follows:—

'I now enclose you a sketch showing the location which I have fixed upon for the furnaces to be built on, and I have arranged for the purchase of 15 acres. It is certainly the best location in the district; plenty of water, and broad and narrow gauge communication to Bingham Canyon and the main line of railroad. I am in treaty for the lead mine, and hope to be able to secure it for 3000/. It will require about 1000/. expenses to put the mine in shape to turn out 25 to 30 tons per day, and this will leave me for furnaces and working Last Chance Mine 4500/, provided you wire the 5000/, applied for." Upon receipt of the letter alluded to the directors communicated with one of the vendors, who had before proposed to purchase Last Chance ore for the purpose of reduction at his own works, and in view of the delay which had unexpectedly occurred in payment of a dividend they entered into a contract for the sale of a sufficient quantity of the ore on the dumps for that purpose. A contract has also been made for further monthly sales, at fair market value, dur

'For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Journal.]

Begistration of New Companies.

The following new Companies have been duly registered:-

The following new Companies have been duly registered;—

New Gas Company (Limited).—Capital 500,000/. First issue, 250,000/., in 50,000 shares of 5/. each. For acquiring and developing the British and Foreign patents for improvements in the manufacture of gas, known as Ruck's Patents. The subscribers are—Lord C. Hamilton, Eaton-square, 100; W. D. Starling, Laurence Pountney-hill, London, 100; James Louttit, M.D., Greenwich, 100; H. Spratt, 2, Walbrook-buildings, 100; J. Buckley, 13 and 14, Cornhill, 100; H. Brownrigg, Haverstock-hill, 20; and R. S. Spice, Parliament street, 20.

DIAMOND FUEL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000/., in 5/. shares. To purchase and carry on the business of Mr. David Barker, manufacturer of artificial fuel, at Stratford, Essex. The subscribers are—W. B. Mitcalfe, 24, Coal Exchange, 200; J. M. Norton, Llanelly, South Wales, 200; J. N. Brown, Birmingham, 200; Hon. H. Noel, 17, Westbourne-terrace, 200; J. B. Peele, Philipotlane, E.C., 200; F. C. Price, Gresham House, 1; and C. F. Tombs, Priory grove, West Brompton, 1.

ne, E.C., 200; F. C. Frice, discount of the state of the Oldshares. To acquire and work the Hoelway quarries in South Wales. To becribers (who take one share each) are—E. H. Bramah, 44, Arundel-garden. Hooper, Tamworth; C. R. Brown, Oakley Park, Whetstone; F. H. Fowler, 3 eet-street; H. Lankester, Westminster-clambers; A. Trade, 24, Waterloo-street dH. F. Allen, Lozells, Birmingham.

PATENT PIPE AND BOILER FOUNDRY COMPANY (Limited).—PATENT PIPE AND BOILER FOUNDRY COMPANY (Limited).—

PATENT PIPE AND BOILER FOUNDRY COMPANY (Limited),—Capital 80,000., in M. shares. To carry on business as iron and brassfounders. The The subscribers (who take one share each) are—T. P. Baker, Wickham Park-terace, New-cross; J. A. Burton, 9, Clyde-terrace, Brockley-road; S. W. Milton, 6, Kidbrook-grove; F. C. W. Brandt, 10, Bush-lane, E.C.; P. Thornton, 67, Manorroad; J. M. D. Adair, Regent Dock, Millwall; and J. Marsh, Old Kent-road.
SPRING VALE MILL COMPANY (Limited). Capital 100,000/L, in 8009 shares of 12/, 10s. To acquire the Spring Vale Mill Estate, at Oldham. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—John Crossley, Halifax; C. J. Crossley, Halifax; C. S. Carson, Halifax; J. B. Gaskill, 43, Irvine-street, Liverpoel; D. Armstrong, Oldham; J. Smith, Halifax; and J. Leech, Halifax; C. J. Crossley, Brazillan Consols Minne Company (Limited). — Capital 100,000/L, in 1/L shares. To acquire certain mining setts near the city of Marianna, Brazil. The subscribers (who take 25 shares each) are—A. F. Webster, Hildon-house, Broughton; F. Walpole, Ramsthorps-hall, Long-Sutton; J. W. Rivington, Lynton-house, Upper Norwood; G. T. Mackett, Wantage; C. M. Grant, 15, George-street, Hanover-square; W. P. Collett, Carlton Club; and F. Wemyss, 46, Pall Mall.
UNIVERSAL TELEGRAM COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000/L,

Pall Mall.
UNIVERSAL TELEGRAM COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,0004., in 54. shares. To purchase and carry on the business hitherto known as the Angle-Continental Telegram Company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Julius Herschel, Montague place, W.C.; J. Flano, 9, Laddrooke-creecent; David Viterbo, 2, Old Broad-street; J. G. Hyde, 3, East India-avenue; F. Beck, 9, Mincing-lane; F. W. Henkel, 40 and 42, Great Tower street, E.C.; and Alexis Chitty, 4, Tavistock-road, Westbourne Park.

ROCK MARKER LINGUARYCE COMPANY (Limited).— Capital

cing-lane; F. W. Henkel, 40 and 42, Great Tower street, E.C.; and Alexis Chitty, 4, Tavistock-road, Westbourne Park.

ROCK MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). — Capital 500,000/., in 10/. shares. The subscribers are—S. G. Blake, 1, Crown-buildings, E.C., 100; Thomas Gillespie, 123, Fenchurch-street, 500; W. R. Tooks, Bexley-heath, 200; S. Fantlough, 38, Cromwell-road, 100; T. A. Joyce, Tulse-hill, 200; B. B. Fastnedge, East India-avenue, 100; and D. S. Drew, 17, 10d Broad-street, 100.

LITTLE YORK GOLD-WASHING AND WATER COMPANY (Limited), —Capital 50,000/., in 5. shares. For the purpose of purchasing and working a hydraulic gold-washing property in Nevada, California. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—C. Tyler, 317, Holloway-road, N.; John Simson, 3, Tanfield-court, Temple; John Ball, The Park, Nottingham; H. May, King's Armsyyard; J. Skallard, Gresham-buildings; and C. Hallington, Newington-green-road.

TOVIL PAPER COMPANY (Limited). — Capital 60,000/., in 10/. shares. To acquire and work the Tovil Paper Mills, at Maidstone. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. L. D. Wigan, Oakwood, Maidstone; F. Merser, Boxley, Maidstone; A. Cooper, Park-road, Twickenham; H. Cooper, Hope Lodge, Woodford; F. Cooper, 14, George-street, Mansion House; E. N. Pietcher, Lornroad, Brixton; and W. Millward, Richmond.

HORNACHOS SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited). — Capital, 66,000/., in 10/. shares. For the acquisition of silver mines at Hornaches, in the district of Bodajos, Bpain. The subscribers are—A. G. Ponsonby, 9, Prince's gardens, W., 50 shares; A. Parisot, 7, Fenchurch-street, 50; C. C. Marvin, 7, Fenchurch-street, 50; C. C. Marvin, 7, Fenchurch-street, 50; C. C. Marvin, 7, Fenchurch-street, Gressenor-square, 200; J. Bartum, 12, Gresham-street, 25.

LONDON AND PARIS PLANOFORT? AND HARMONIUM COMPANY (Limited). — Capital and C. The

arrum, 12, Gresham-street, 25.

LONDON AND PARIS PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM COMPANY imited).—To purchase and carry on the business of Messrs, Rust and Co. The theoribers are—E. H. Meredyth, 105, Leebury-road, W., 60 shares; J. B. Hartell, Royal Thames Yacht Club, 46; J. P. Lea, Pall Mail Club, 46; E. Routh, Moss all-grove, Finchley; A. L. Levert, Inverness-terrace, W., 50; R. A. Kiest, Fulum, 50.

2. Selection of the province o

sneim, 21, Harp-lane, 20; and E. Gallais, 27, Moorgate-street, 100.

TEXAS PRESSURE MEAT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000l., in 10l. shares. To carry on business as preservers and importers of meat. The subscribers are—F. W. Kennard, 7, Cromwell-road, 8.W., 25; John Greenway, 19, Clifford-street, 25; James Boyer, 33, Lordship-street, 8toke Newington, 1; T. E. Henley, 56, 8t. George's square, 20; R. Hill, 32, Nelson-square, 8.E.; D. Guilod, 12, 8t. Mary's-terrace, W., 1; and 8. Townend, 9, Victoria chambers.

lod, 12, St. Mary's-terrace, W., 1; and 8. Townend, 9. Victoria chambers.

CHEQUE BANK (Limited).—Capital 600,000L, in 50L shares. For promotting a system of banking whereby small payments may be made by crossed cheque payable to order. The subscribers are—H. Casels, 51, Cleveland-square, 50; S. J. Stern, 90, Cannon-street, 50; W. F. Scholfield, Belgrave-mansions, 69; G. Woodhouse Currie, 20, Hyde-park-street, W., 50; Sidney Young, 42, Dover-treet, Berkeley-square, 30; A. J. Lewis, Regent-street, 30; and C. Semon, Bradford, 5). MALABAR GOLD WASHING COMPANY (Limited). -- Capital 75,000l.

MALABAR GOLD WASHING COMPANY (Limited).— Capital 75,000%. in 1/. shares. To acquire and work mines in the State of Tolmia, United States of Columbia. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. B. Cobb, e2, Cornhill; C. O. Rogers, Winchester-house; J. T. Fenchey, 59, Mark-hane; C. Dunlep, King's Head-court, Shoe-lane; S. A. Cobbett, Mitcham; A. Cobbett, Mitcham; and R. T. Lloyd, Tollington Park, Holloway.

LUGG AGE AND PARCELS EXPRESS COMPANY (Limited).— Capital 50,000/. in 54. shares. The subscribers are—H. G. Kennedy, New University-club, 50; W. F. Gordon, 64, Montague-square, 50; J. H. Helay, 7, Sloane-street, S. W. 28; J. McLeod, 87, Poultry, 150; W. Mott, 456, Edgware-road, 5; H. P. Dixon, Mack's-road, Bermondsey, 5; and R. B. Lowndes, Enfield, 5.

LUVERSTONE MINING COMPANY (Limited).— Capital 160,0007., in 20. shares. To purchase and work the Lindal Cote Iron Mines, in the county of Lancaster. The subscribers are—A. Broaden, Ulverstone, 100; R. Hannay, Springfield, 28; J. Jackson, Ulverstone, 60; H. J. Grieveson, Darlington, 500; H. Brogden, Hall-lodge, Almichan, 100; T. D. Pritchard, Bridge-street, Manchester, Brogden, Hall-lodge, Almichan, 100; T. D. Pritchard, Bridge-street, Manchester, 100; shares. No acquire and carry on the Cavendish Hotel at Eastbourne, The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. B. Bennett, 54½, Bishopsgate-street; and James, I. King's Arms yard; E. C. Jackson, 54½, Bishopsgate-street; and James, I. King's Arms yard; E. C. Jackson, 54½, Bishopsgate-street; and James, I. King's Arms yard; E. C. Jackson, 54½, Bishopsgate-street; and James Barker, 242, Oxford-street, Steppey.

Royal School of Mines, Yermyn Street.

GEOLOGY-LECTURE I.

A Course of Lectures on "Lakes, their Origin, and Geographical and Geological Distribution" is being delivered on Monday evenings at the Geological Museum by Prof. RAMSAY, F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.

gical Distribution" is being delivered on Monday evenings at the Geological Museum by Prof. Ramsax, F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.

"Freshwater Lakes, their Origin, and Geographical Distribution" formed the subject of his first lecture. This is a subject not often treated of in any manual of geology, but the course of my researches for a number of years has led me to consider it. There are many kinds of lakes in the world, produced by different agents. In all regions where there are extinct volcanoes in the craters of the volcanoes after the fires have ceased, the drainage of the slopes of the crater is apt to originate lakes, and sometimes in craters formed of soid laws sometimes in craters composed chiefly of volcanic sahes, as in many parts of Germany von find lakes. I state o ten been unjustly charged with stating that all the states of the control of the control

reat glacier, the ends of which extend into the set sometimes many miles. Cliffs for there rise out of the set to the height of 100 to 150 or 300 ft. and it has been seently proved by soundings that at the extremity the loc is sometimes no less han 3000 ft. in depth. Large masses of this ice, sometimes three or four miles in ircumference, break off and float away as lockergs, in many cases loaded with reat quantities of stones and moraine rubbish, which they deposit on meiting at he bottom of the sea. These lookergs are met with in Raffin's Bay, along the East oast of North imerica, as far as the latitude of New York, and sometimes as low a the Acores. In the southern hemisphere a similar state of things occur is By a process of observation and reasoning we arrive at the conclusion that this lacier action was at some previous period of the earth is history much more exemisive than at present. We know of no other agency which can produce those colland, the Jura, and many other places wherefore, wherever we find them—as we do justified in attributing them to glaciers, and in believing that land to have equal to the second of the control of the c

ons. Alder clay deposit is sometimes so situated as to have dammed up a stre and thus formed a lake : in cases moraines have dammed up similar lak alder clay deposit is sometimes so situated as to have dammed up a stream and thus formed a lake; in cases moraines have dammed up similar lakes, ettimes the moraines remain in a circular form, and the glacier is reprea stream of water, and thus again a lake is dammed up. But lakes of ption are not very numerous, and are not of any great importance. These rounded by lips of solid rock, I maintain were scooped out by the grindof glaciers. This theory was first presented to me whilst observing in les. There I found a number of rock basins of small size, and how to retem very much puzzled me; but it occurred to me that the pressure , especially in areas where the rocks are of unequal hardness, might acit, and so I ventured to attribute a great number of the tarns on Snowdon is. I went to Switzerland and saw larger lakes, and then I ventured to thee origin of these larger lakes to the same action, for all were in areas of sial action—Lake of Geneva, &c., in Switzerland, and the great Italian arefully ascertained that they were in the main truly dammed up by ng lips of rocks, and then I applied the theory, especially to the south of This lake is 935 ft. in depth nearly in its centre; it is shallower near the delta, on account of the mud brought down by the Rhone. Where the tered the upper end of the lake it could not have been less than 2000 feet in its centre; the control where the could not have been less than 3000 feet the mountains on either side. The rock that acter, and where the ice was the could war.

underneath the lake is of a comparatively soft character, and where the ics was thickest there the grinding power, I believe, was the greatest, and the result was that it scooped out a deeper hollow in this part of its course, and then at the farther end of the lake, where the glacier had grown less through melting away, the grinding action was less. When an amelioration of the climate took place, the great hollow was filled by the waters of the Rhone, and the Lake of Geneva is the result. In every one of the great glaciers of Switzerland the lines in the valley prove that during the glacial epoch it must have flowed down the valley, and it is in these valleys that there are these great lakes, and a great number of small ones besides. Some of these lakes are of great depth: Lake Maggoire is 2900 ft. deep, and its surface is 600 ft. above the level of the sea, hence its bottom is much below the sea level. I maintain this is no argument against the theory I have put forth, for a large mass of ice would block out the sea, and still go on grinding, although the sea best against the glacier; and although the lake is so deep the slope frem the sea best against the glacier; and although the lake is so deep the slope frem the sea best against the glacier; and although the lake is so deep the slope frem the sea best against the glacier; and although the lake is so deep the slope frem the sea power of forcing itself over minor undulations, and the slope in the Lake of Geneva is not more than half a degree, whilst in the extremest case the slope will not be more than 2 or 3°. We must remember the enormous propelling force of the mass, 3000 or 4009 ft. in thickness, pressing down a slope, benhaps six or seven miles long. This is in the main the theory of the grinding power of ice to form those rock basins which are so numerous in the northern hemisphere, and observation bears out its truthfulness. In North Wales, for inscance, there are numerous lakes, never of large size, the largest being Lake Bala, 4% miles long, and th

that they are surrounded by lips of hard rock. Just in proportion to the inte of glacial action do the lakes become more and more numerous, and I believ scooping out of these innumerable lakes were due not to special studied by cooping out of these innumerable lakes were due not to special glaciers, like those now on the southern flanks of the Alps, but to that great ice sheet of agassig which covered more than the whole of the northern half of Europe, and to that which covered the greater part of South America, and which has also produced lakes. If we pass to New Zeuland and examine the glaciers of the present day we find they are pigmies to what they were at a previous age, and in the course of every glacier we find lakes lying, and I know from reports I have received that here also the lakes lie in great rock basins.

UTILISATION OF SMALL COAL

The enormous advantages to be anticipated from the more extensive utilisation of small coal, now that round coal is at such an exsive timisation of small coal, now that round coal is at such an excessive price, cannot be doubted, and as the processes patented by Mr. DAVID BARKER have thoroughly fulfilled the most sanguine expectations that could have been formed of them, the energetic development of the inventions would appear to be in every respect desirable. To accomplish this object an influential company—the Diamond Fuel Company—has been incorporated with a capital of 200,000l., in shares of 5l. each, to acquire and carry on the works now in the hands of Messer Barker and Clare, at Stratford Essex—a situation in shares of 34, each, to acquire and carry on the works now in the hands of Messrs. Barker and Clare, at Stratford, Essex—a situation particularly favourable for a business of this nature. The process, with which most of the readers of the *Mining Journal* are familiar, it having been in successful operation for some time, consists in the conversion of slack or duff, coal dust, or small coal, into solid and compact blocks in combination with ingredients which render them actually superior as a fuel to the lump or screened coal itself. Indeed, a better evidence of the value of the fuel could scarcely be wished for them that offsade by the sirround reaches the recent and continued. for than that afforded by the circumstance that recent and continued trials of "Barker's Improved Fuel" at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on the North London and Midland Railways, by the Iron Steamboat Company, at the works of Messrs, Maudslay, Sons, and Field, Messrs.

on the North London and Midman Railways, by the Iron Steamboat Company, at the works of Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, Messrs. Brandram, Brothers, and Co., and other eminent firms, have given perfect satisfaction.

Although the profits realisable are, of course, larger when lump coal is at a high price than at other times, the raw material is obtainable so cheaply, and the process of manufacture is so simple, that there would be a good margin with coal at one-half the present rate. It is estimated that many millions of tons of small coal are wasted annually owing to its being unsuited for treatment by the other methods, and as this slack is purchasable at a comparatively trifling cost, and as coke dust, peat, &c., can be largely and advantageously employed, the supply may be considered practically inexhaustible. The machinery used in the production of the diamond fuel is almost entirely self-acting, the material being scarcely touched from the time it is first lifted to the machine until it is ready for the market; and as it is intended to establish works and depóts at Liverpool, Hull, Swansea, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, &c., the expenses of carriage both for raw material and marketable fuel will be reduced to the minimum. The directors propose also to secure a further source of income by The directors propose also to secure a further source of income by granting licenses to colliery proprietors and others to manufacture for themselves upon payment of a royalty, proposals of this nature having been already received from several important firms and com-panies, both at home and abroad, based upon terms which cannot fail to be highly advantageous to the company. It may be mentioned that among the recent improvements intro-

It may be mentioned that among the recent improvements intro-duced in the manufacture of the diamond fuel is the shaping of it into spheres when desired, that form having been proved by experi-ence to have the advantage of securing a free circulation of air amongst the burning, and thus very perfect combustion. The prin-ciple of manufacture, moreover, differs essentially from that of all other artificial fuels, the use of great heat and great compression being avoided, and cohesion being obtained by means of a binding liquid, which while aiding combustion ensures much greater tenacity; this principle appears to be that alone applicable to the agglomeration of anthracite waste; all previous efforts to deal with this class of small have ended in disappointment, but anthracite small manufacof anthracite waste; all previous efforts to deal with this class of small have ended in disappointment, but anthracite small manufactured into diamond fuel has been found to evaporate nearly 13 lbs. of water for each pound consumed, thus proving actually superior to the large coal from the same seam. Diamond fuel lumps from Welsh steam coal. Irish and Welsh anthracite, coke-lust, and smokeless coke fuel, have been systematically examined by Prof. E. V. Gardner, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and the results obtained are in every respect satisfactory. The fuel is very dense, the percentage of ash is small, the sulphur does not in any case exceed that of the coal from which the fuel is made, and will not fall or disintegrate before a blast or strong draught, but forms into coke; it does not produce clinker unless the coal used be very impure, whilst with regard to stowage, a ton of the block fuel occupies only from 25 to 31 cubic feet against 47 cubic feet, which is the approximate measurement for a ton of coal.

That there is, especially at the present time, an extensive field for

That there is, especially at the present time, an extensive field for ne sale of artificial fuel of the high character indicated above can-obbe doubted, and as the board of the new company is an influential one, and the present proprietors of the patents have undertaken to further the interests of the undertaking either by joining the board or placing their services at the disposal of the directors; there would appear to be no reason why the enterprise should not prove highly emunerative.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BRICK MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURE. MURRAY v. CLAYTON.

For three reasons this long-pending patent case merits notice— First, because its general importance requires its progress to be duly laid before the public; second, because the delay in its settlement is preventing other brick-machine manufacturers from improving their machines; and, third, because it will soon become the duty of the trade to interfere, either directly or indirectly, so as to put an end to a dispute which ought never to have existed. The facts are these:—Mr. Murray obtained a patent for a cutting-table, No. 1581, June 8, 1866. A Mr. Burdett obtained a patent, No. 2762, 1868, for a cutting-table, somewhat similar in appearance, which, by purchase, became the property of H. Clayton, Son, and Howlett, of the Atlas Works, London, W. Murray files a bill of infringement against H. Clayton, Son, and Howlett. Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Bacon, Jan. 13, 1872, after nine days' hearing, gave judgment in favour of the defendants. The Lords Justices, May 6, 1872, reversed this decision, and gave an injunction in favour of the plaintiff. This decision of the Lords Justices is not yet finally settled, the defendants, besides objecting to its formality in detail, having taken the necessary steps with the view of brigging the whole case under appeal before the House of Lords. It would be premature to anticipate the index the House of Lords. the House of Lords. It would be premature to anticipate the judgement of the Supreme Court. Not so that of the better informed members of the trade, for they conclude that the dispute must eventually end either in a disclaimer by Murray, or also in the setting aside ner the right of his patent altogether, owing to the manner the rights and liberties of the subject are interferred with. Hence, the movements of this case in Chancery are being watched with the deepest interest, not only by the trade, but by patentees and the public generally; and what increases the intensity of the excitement is the unexpected course into which things have drifted. For example, H. Clayton and Son applied June 1, 1872, for a patent (No. 1664) to cover a new improved cutting-table, very different in its mechanical combination, operation, and results from either Murray's, Burdett's, or any of the many similar cutting tables which have been in successful use in the brick field. Murray opposed the sealing of this patent. The Solicitor-General, however, after hearing both parties, decided in favour of Clayton end Son; and their patent (No. 1664) has just been sealed, a month extra being allowed them to file their specifications, and so

on. And this, too, is not all, for the most reprehensible proceedings against the Atlas Works have yet to be told—a motion by Murra; in Chancery to bring the new cutting table, made according to Clay ton and Son's patent (No. 1664, 1872), under the Lords Justices' injunction, with the view of incarcerating the firm of H. Clayton, Son, and Howlett! Had such a side blow been allowed in Chancery a twofold result would, no doubt, have been secured by Mr. Murray and those who make his tables—the Messrs. II. Clayton, Son, a Howlett—would, in the first place, have been restrained not or from making Burdett's tables, but also any more of their tables; whilst, in the second place, they would have been compelled to settle,

in favour of their opponents, all other pending question imprisonment. But Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Bacon, at hearing, very justly refused the motion. In his just Chancellor noticed with much clearness the rights rights of the two parties opposed to each other in far the rights of the trade and the liberty of the were involved; and how such rights and liberties a sacrificed were such a motion as that demanded the sacrificed were such a motion as that demanded the sacrificed were such a motion as that demanded the sacrificed were such a motion as that demanded the sacrificed were such a motion as the sacrificed were such a motion as that demanded the sacrificed were such a motion as that demanded the sacrification is such as the sacrification of the sacrific sacrificed were such a motion as that demanded by

sacrificed were such a motion as that demanded by granted. His language on some points was very "Nobody will contend that the injunction of the Lords J, the defendants—You. who are a brick-making machine may forth cease your trade and never make another brick-makin not under any circumstances copy, counterfeit, or imitate, in that combination, that that machine, but that combination the plaintiff's machine. To that extent, and that extent, the injunction apply. The question, therefore, comes to be —Is the defendant, who is a lawful manufacturer of briefliberty to make a machine which does not present the combination that plaintiff has established his exclusive right. It would require a drawing to give an intelligent

which the plaintiff has established his exclusive right.

It would require a drawing to give an intelligible clayton and Son's new table. Suffice it to say that a less number of hands than any of the many preceding to be quoted, in which the board and bricks has the control of the control o to the barrow by hand, and is particularly disting by one of its capabilities it possesses—of deliver on to the barrow without lifting the bricks by han nomy of manual labour. And what merits specia that this is done without any augmentation of the which is little more than half that of Murray's a surprise the reader, to be told that brickwokes. surprise the reader to be told that brickmaker table. During the hearing it came out in evident dants were selling more tables than the plaint understood the counsel for the plaintiff). From of fact it follows that the general public as well an interest in the validity of Clayton and Sou's 1872) being upheld.

MINES AND MINING IN THE UNITED

The annual meeting of the National Association facturers has just been held in Philadelphia. Mowere represented, and the assembled ironmasters exexpectations of an unusually prosperous year. If secretary exhibits a very satisfactory state of affairs, it attributes to the wisdom of the protective sys-its statements, it appears that 105 new blast-furm year, and it is expected that 29 others will be built ear, and it is expected that 29 others will be ere also 35 new rolling mills erected in 1872, some of seides this, almost all the existing works added im-rise increased their productive capacities. Ten new it. Danks, the inventor of a machine for puddling ir-ne meeting, and he delivered a long address explanat-this invention. He has lately returned from Engla-first with considerable opposition, he says he succes-rances. He believes there is a fair prospect that his-lopted in England. In this country his furnaces ar-nicinnati, in Tennessee, and at the Milwille Works, Pi-new mill, intended to contain five of these furnaces, 500,000. By this invention Mr. Danks expects to sur-yatem of puddling by hand labour, and so reduce the c-te frommasters who are not interested in the coal mine hat discomposed by the action of the leading capita ave formed a combination for the purpose of advancin-dollar per ton. The independent colliery owners g what discomposed by the action of the leading capital have formed a combination for the purpose of advancing a dollar per ton. The independent colliery owners ge combination; but as the latter own the bulk of the micontroi all the means of transportation from the coal copposition to their plans will avail but little. Very lar purchased last year by manufacturers in anticipation of year. The new coal trade with the West Indies and So last year in consequence of the scardity and dearness of stined to increase and become permanent. There we admerisan coal in those parts, which it is said a fair trial and consumers there will henceforth be steady customers trade has now been deflected towarde the United States, lead to heavy and varied transactions in general mercha. A sketch of the industrial expansion now ge States is presented in a recent commercial report drawn British Embassy at Washington. The report says:—The made by the United States in spite of its loss of its occanion of its shipping interests, can pessibly be best show simple facts. The wealth of the Union in the year 1870 w 816, 186, 616, 698 in the year 1830, and 87, 135, 780, 288 in 185. With reference to the available.

816,159,516,068 in the year 1809, and 87,135,750,288 in 18 With reference to the production of the production of the probability of the probabilit

Some figures are given showing the enormous y bility to the smelting of cres. The results of recent survey and iron deposits in the West and South that it is difficult

GOLD IN NEW SOUTH WALES,-Mr. R. Adams (writes—"No doubt English attention to our miner principally on our Hawkins' Hill reefs, where claim in length are yielding over 100,000. Per annum; various and wonderful wealth of this colony, a ne bearing deposit has lately been opened up which, the ing about 7 dwts. per ton, bids fair to rival any g world in dividends, as proportioned to capital sunk rather mines (as the lodes belong to three different world in dividends, as proportioned to capital's rather mines (as the lodies belong to three differe ated near Carevar, in this colony, and the first sists of what was originally a farm, the rich volcanics oil crops for 12 years before its gold-hearing nature was point at once pegged out his claim. This led to others doing thy years a lode or dyke of the extraordinary width of over 2 length some hundreds of yards, was sunk upon, and procrushing battery erected by the owners; and as the total and crushing the stuff is all done for less than 4s, per ton, a practically inexhaustible, the lucky owners look forward to 8o heedless have we in Sydney been about our mine the fill the Rev. Mr. W. B. Clarke, the great geologist, spoke mine as for its wonderful formation and as a natural our scientific men have visited it, and opinion seems divided a canic upburst, or the solidified debris of an ancient miners looks like a burnt, blackish brown clay and gravel ceme bands of pale-green friable material, with here and there dand right through the centre of the mass a reef crops up. to 12 ft. thick, composed of 'hornstone,' intersected wit glomente, in which specks of gold are freely seen, whilet it delicate green colour, almost diaphanous. Bastard ops and to prove the extraordinary mixture, I picked out it the heaps. As the sun shines on the sides of the main w 100 ft. across, by 70 ft. deep) the delicate gradations of colout down, are a beautiful picture; and wherever a piece the specks of gold, or its colour, can be seen.

Some enterprising capitalists have given 10,000. Concerning

week, and is expected to average about 40,000°, per annum gets evidently richer with depth. On the opposite side of pany, called the Brown's Creek Freehold, are also at work lode, for over 300 ft. wide, right through 111 arres of groun other farm for about the same distance, where it seems fine cipitous rocky face of about 200 ft. in height sloping into a different kind of rock and earth; so that altogether this lode is traced with a slight curve and a general north-east yards, proved to be 300 ft. wide, but as only one granite fo been found, it may be very much more, and at 10 ft. ind and more plentiful. Competent miners and engineers who and others, say that nothing like it has ever been previated cannot even guess how many years it will take to work three companies put up 30 head batteries; but (although I myself, and therefore deeply interested in the pecuniary remy friend, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, that it is principally as a grath it should receive public notice; and I trust that should traveller read this he will not forget to pay it a visit, in the standard of the standard of the companies of the same of the same and the same awakened up from our apathy we are not like Brown's Creek is as yet unrivalled in the magnitude and pe and I believe likely to remain so. Still, now it is found to only be the key to discovering other like deposits, and for selves and 'home' I hope it may so prove. I trust that the subject will excuse the lengthy treatment of it." On t

PORTABLE AIR COMPRESSOR .- Messrs. SIMPSON PORTABLE AIR COMPILESOUR.—ALESSES, DEC-Walton, have patented a portable air compressor worked power. The invention consists in compressing air for wor other machines by means of a portable apparatus, consisting foot boards passing around drums in which are crank pins' air cylinders, the chain of foot boards being driven by cather

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EIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

REIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

If are hardening every day in Belgium, especially for eadily becoming scarcer. The advance in the Engrendered this upward tendency still more decided, of affairs is not sufficient to explain a report that a firm has concluded some important contracts with the Ardennes for the purchase of all the refuse which we been accumulating for several years past. The is said to range between 10s. and 32s. per ton, so that of transport is taken into account this refuse costs as its. The statements current as to these reputed puris said to range between 10s, and 32s, per ton, so that of transport is taken into account this refuse costs as als. The statements current as to these reputed purmes minerals lack, however, confirmation. The Acoz just purchased about 15 acres of land at Châtelineau, of erecting there some blast-furnaces. The Cockerill Herr Krupp, of Essen, are stated to have purchased herals in Spain, with a view to the production of Besel. Plates are quoted as high as 18L per ton. Rails mand, but few transactions have been concluded. A ttention is at present being directed to an approaching of rails for the Belgian State lines, as in consequence of preceding adjudications, and the advance in quotand, favourable terms are now anticipated by Belgian The Syllié-Pauwels forges are stated to have been purew company, which only awaits the promulgation of panies now before the Belgian Senate, in order to companies now before the Belgian Sena

copper market copper has not shared in an advance apany.

is copper market copper has not shared in an advance in place in other metals. Chilian in bars is quoted at gots, 93'.; tough English, 96'.; and Coroccro minerals, t Havre there has been no transaction of importance. Havre there has been advancing, Spanish in made 84'. per ton for consumption; ditto small review to the firmness. Tin has further advanced upon the ket. Banca has realised 87½ fl., and Billiton 84½ fl. at the spring sale has been dealt in at 85 fl., and sail at 83 fl. to 84 fl., according to the probable period Paris tin has been advancing. Banca, delivered at has brought 162's; Straits ditto, 156's; and English, were or Rouen, 153's, per ton. The German tin markets maintained, and prices remainfirm. Transactions in quiet at Paris. French lead, delivered at Paris, is 16s. per ton; Spanish lead, delivered at Havre, at ilet at Paris. French lead, delivered at Paris, is is, per ton; Spanish lead, delivered at Havre, at and Belgian and German lead, delivered at Paris, . Lead has been in good demand upon the German es are somewhat higher. Zinc has experienced a Paris. Silesian, delivered at Havre, has realised other good marks, delivered at Havre, 25l. 8s. per s, 25l. 12s. per ton. In Germany all the zinc works is fewered and prices are well maintained. is, 200, 128, per ton. In dermany at the zine works is a free demand, and prices are well maintained, e which comes to hand with respect to the Belgian erally favourable from a coal trade point of view, an upward tendency. At Liége coal for coking is ion is made of a contract for Charleroi Glassworks, on is made of the contract was concluded. The Sambre has been flooded, and fresh impedion have arisen in consequence. Perforators on the

tion have arisen in consequence. Perforators on the nois system have had, it appears, some success at n the Cockerell collicries. It is stated that several are disposed to adopt the new system. In the Gerof the Ruhr prices have exhibited considerable firms are made of inadequate means of transport. In the winter advances the more apprehensions of cold, ssipated, and the more stocks of some descriptions in France. A fall in the price of domestic qualities d, to a larger and larger extent. Industrial coal has, maintained former quotations, and has even exhid tendency. The French are becoming more and of the importance and desirability of increasing the of the Pas-de-Calais, if they are ever to relieve themthe Pas-de-Calais, if they are ever to relieve them-tribute" which they now pay to their neighbours, Belgium and England.

French iron trade is as good as it was last week. ie French iron trade is as good as it was last week, as the intelligence which comes to hand is more reare no more strikes to be apprehended. Transacresumed rather more actively in the localities in dackened with the close of the old year. The orders at account are becoming more numerous. Pig mainwith great firmness, but it is less scarce, as supplies and from the recently-lighted blast-furnaces. Reade pig is dealt in at 74. 4s, per ton, and coke-made er ton, in the Haute-Marne; in the Ardennes prices tively stationary at between 54, 12s, and 54, 16s, per g and fine pig are scarcer, and are much more sought and fine pig are scarcer, and are much more sought receiving from abroad a fair number of In the Comté district fine pig is selling 91. 12s. per ton, even for rather remote periods 4s. to 9l. 12s. per ton, even for rather remote periods the price of iron is maintained without change, but firmness as hitherto. An important order for arms enne has assured work there for some time to come, ted at 14l. to 14s. 4s. per ton. In the Nord, however, some little feebleness; some important transactions uded in merchants' iron at 12l. 8s. per ton. A circular buse of Wendel, all whose works have been annexed tes that having completed the sale of iron at its ich it abandons that place, where it had maintained morporty where the depót was established is offered abandonment by the house of Wendel of the Charleon which it had done a considerable amount of busifiered an outlet for some new firm or company in this pears that the exports of rails from France in the first ars that the exports of rails from France in the first Year amounted to no less than 52,000 tons. Against it set rail imports into France in the same period 10,000 tons; the imported rails were obtained al-from Alsace and Lorraine.

MAP OF AUSTRALIA.—A work of considerable importance whole of the colonies of Australia has been recently Mr. R. Brough. Smyth, secretary to the mining definough it will necessarily take some months to bring lon, yet when finished it will be of value not only to ut to the whole scientific world. This is a geological timent of Australia, and will also include Tasmania. ourse, be several districts in the map that will have to be present, notwithstanding all the care and labour bestowed upon ser of Mines has cordially approved of the work, it is intended the the Governments of the other colonies, forwarding a draft of a been partially completed here from the sources at hand, and a relours of the various rock formations, with a request that they be fill in the blanks from the records of the departments in the By this means it is anticipated that much reliable information no doubt the Surveyor-General of the colonies have in their sports relative to the rock formations of their colonies. The map from various sources, some of the maps and reports from which aving been completed as far back as 1834; but to show the accular various surveys have been made, it may be mentioned that in the geological formation of a district has been compiled from two haps at the interval of many years, and by different individuals. The smann has been chelfy taken from the geological maps of the colony reduced conversed by Mr. T. Gould, the late Government Geologist. The Victory of the colony of the colon

Australia is taken from a recent map compiled by Mr. H. Y. L. Brown. Northern Australia is at present considered almost a terra inaggnita with regard to its geological character, but still a good portion of this part of the continent has been completed from the records of old explorers. It is intended by the compiler that in the irst map only the boundaries of the several rock formations will be shown, as there are many large areas whose geological position has not yet been ascertained, and, therefore, no attempt will be made to classify them unless such classification is based on thorough geological information. As before stated, the map will not be complete at first, but even in its present condition it will be of considerable value, and as the information it contains will be added to year by year, in the end it will become invaluable to the geological students of Australia.—The Age, Nov. 30.

FOREIGN MINES.

EMMA (Silver).—Telegram from Salt Lake City, Jan. 27: Raised first-class ore last week; 370 tons first-class ore at railway depôt; 240 tons ss raised ore at mine; 220 tons sold here. Mine in good working order.

EMMA (Silver).—Telegram from Sait Large City, Jan. 27: Kaised 200 tons first-class ore last week; 370 tons first-class ore at railway dept); 240 tons first-class railway dept); 247 tons first-class railway dept); 248 tons first-class railway dept

ploring the surface, about 10 fms. west, and below this gully, on the 20th inst., a line of jacotinga was met with about 2½ ft. wide, which produces occasional strake work samples, but it is not ascertained if it is a continuation of No. 8 or some new shoot. Every effort is being made to develope this as early as possible.

SAN PEDRO.—R. M. Kitto, Dec. 15: The new shaft is sunk about 27 metres below the 135, sinking by eight men, at 840 per metre, ground still favourable. In the past week we have met with a soft manto in the shaft, which has impeded the sinking, as we are obliged to secure the same with iron cramps. The trainroad in the 135 south is completed, we are now opening out ground for a winze plot preparatory to sinking a winze in the bottom of this level. The lode, or manto, here is worth 12 tons of 35 per cent. ore per fm.; the last report gave 10 tons of 30 per cent. ore per fm.; this is on the west part of manto. The 135 new end on the north part of manto, will produce 2 tons of 25 per cent. ore per fm. The stope in the back of the 135, south part of manto, is communicated with the 128; the produce here has considerably fallen off in value, it will now produce 8 tons of 25 per cent. ore per fm. There is a poor piece of ground in this stope, but 1 think in the back of the 128 there is a fair chance of again meeting with a good lode of ore. This is the point where the former workers found the manto poor, it was this heave or warp that deceived them, and we, by changing the mode of working, cut this course of ore in the 135, and have followed it to this point; I think the same thing will occur again above the back of the 128. In the 128 we are opening out for a stope, this stope will produce the same as last reportes—10 tons of 20 per cent. or per fm. The 122s, driving on the edge of manto on the ord in side, is communicated with the former workings: we have met the big timbers here, the end is continued through the same, and we hope to meet with the same shoot of ore as we had before the communicatio

Everything is working well.

ROSSA GRANDE (Gold),—Bahu: Operations in this mine are progressing steadily. The lode in the bottom of sump-shaft is at present 6 ft. 6 in. wide, containing a great quantity of pyrites, and of very fine quality; this, being about 40 fms. deep and 25 fms. below old workings, is, I consider, very encouraging. There is a very important change for the better in the 18 fm. level west, the lode having increased in value to quite 500, per fathom. I feel greatly pleased by the fact that our prospects are so cheering. The sinking of the sump-shaft is being forced on as fast as possible, but with the present size lode, which is very hard and wet, great progress cannot be made. The lode in the 28 east has increased in size since my last; it is now 4 ft. wide, of good quality; whilst that in the 28 west is becoming narrower, being now 3 ft. 9 in. wide, of average quality. The lode in the 10 west is at present small, being 1 ft. 6 in. wide, of good quality.—Cachociera: In Richards's shaft we have put in a second drawing-lift, and the men are at present engaged laying down and repairing incline roud; after this is finished to the bottom of shaft sinking will be resumed. The lode in the 20 east is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, of fair quality. Owing to the distance the level is extended from shaft it is necessary to put up a rise to the 10 fm. level for ventilation; this was commenced on the 26th inst. The lode in the 10 east is 2 ft. wide, producing good samples of gold.

MALPASO (Gold Washing).—Mr. C. R. Clarke, Dec. 18: Since we cleaned up we have only been able to run the machine 16½ days, and, as before, the most of that time on waste. The rich gravel that lays below our shiice, and which I explained in my last letter, still continues favourable; I have not yet sunk into it, because I want to get further west on it in order to get to the deepest part, so that I may form some idea of its extent. We now have over 100 feet square of it stripped, and in every place it gives a big prospect; I regret very much rerything is working well.
ROSSA GRANDE (Gold).—Bahu: Operations in this mine are pro

SAO VICENTE. Dec. 28: The staff at both of these mines has

nsiderably reduced, and will be further reduced at the end of this me continues to open out strong, and good hopes are entertained of its ulti-

TOLIMA.—Advices received by the mail of Jan. 29 from the mines, which the following is an abstract:—Frias, November—

all be enabled to continue sinking, and upon bottom stope has been taken away as pe. West and South Drive: The ore at the bottom stope has been taken away as as the end, and we are allowing the drive to open more ground to continue stop as the rise, and No. 2 winze, at this point, has a good branch of export ore 6 in de.—End on 45 Lode and Stopes: The end is poor, but is opening rich ground bottom stopes. The back stopes at this level are yielding rich ore, and continue bottom stopes. The back stopes at this level are yielding rich ore, and continue the bottom stopes. The back stopes is 3 in, wide.—No. 2 Winze: The mineral has im good; the brainer of send ore is a in. when.—Acc. while: I he inhered has incorpored, and this station has opened good ground for stopes; about 10 ft. more will hole through into the bottom level.—Powder-house: The lode has increased in size, and looks promising.—Surface Extraction Level: We have been securing the old workings, and have commenced driving in mineral ground. We expect a rapid improvement. The manager also reports the outcrop of a new lode on the road near his house, and he gives on the same the following assay:—Fine Silver.

Gossan. Ozs. 7 3 17

New lode on road, close to mine, 8 ft. wide, gossan principally ... 16 19 17

Second sample of above. ... 19 5 11

The manager adds—A trial will be made to ascertain if the above gossan can be oncentrated by wet stamping.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA.—The directors have received their usual dvices from the mines, accompanied by a reprintment of 5 ft. or a facility of the state o

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA.—The directors have received their usual advices from the mines, accompanied by a remittane of 574 cos. s of gold dust, valued at 1318. 9s. 6d., the produce of the Bolivia Mines for the month of November last. UNITED MEXICAN.—Extract of a despatch from Mr. Edward Hay, dated Guanaxuata, Dec. 23:—Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: The number of buscones having increased, it is hoped that a more plentiful supply of ore will be obtained for the reduction works. The careful picking of the ore by the buscones has brought up the ley considerably. The outlay being notably reduced I expect the result for the quarter will be a favourable one.—Mine of Remedios: The yield is still above 200 cargas of ore for the haciendas, and the buscones at work in the mine extract on an average 20 cargas of good ore per week.—New Concern: Adit of San Cayetano and Mine of Buenos Ayres: On Dec. 20, in the cross-cut of La Verdad to the south, a new relic (wall of the lode) having been traversed, water came from it, and on the 21st, another wall having been holed with the same result, the water is now occing out from two places in that end. The northerly direction given to the end of the adit west is continued, and on Dec. 21 we were a little more than 1 vara inside the upper wall of the lode. The water has augmented in proportion to the breadth of the vein that is discovered, and it runs out pretty freely now.

Mine of San Antonio de la Ovejera: In the cross-cut of San Fernando a small reliz has been discovered, but as it has not yet been traversed, nothing more can be a d

out it by this mail.

COLORADO TERRIBLE.—The 23d and 24th shipment of ore have

about it by thismail.

COLORADO TERRIBLE.—The 23d and 24th shipment of ore have been disposed of at prices varying from 51/. 17s. 2d. to 112/. 1s. 4d. per ton. The ore raised during November 05 tons second-class, and 15 tons third-class) was worth 8900; the expenses were \$3195/s. The small quantity is due to alteration of drawing gear from hand to steam-power. The December and subsequent expenses will not exceed \$2000 to 82200. The work now doing is all dead work, and the monthly yield of ore during the winter is not expected to exceed in value monthly charges.
ORGANOS.—The local manager at this mine, in a report addressed to the general manager at Frias, states that more attention has been paid to opening out ground than to breaking up mineral, and as the stamps will be idle for some time longer I shall be able to continue this mode of working.—New Lode Cross-Cut: Total length, 9 fms. 3ft.; driven during the month, 5 fms. 3ft. By measurement we should cut the old winze or the lode in 3 fms. 3 ft. more, but as the lode dips towards us we may do so in less. Ground very soft.—Experanza Level: At present the lode is about 2 ft. wide, but very much broken up, though nearly the whole of it will do for stamping. The quartz shows pyrites and galema. Total length 28 fms. 5ft. driven during the month. Little work has been done here, as you will notice, and the lode remains the same as last month; about 18 in. solid quantz of fair quality.—Welton's Open Cut: I have only just commenced this work, about 1 fathom of ground only having been work, but I shall be able to get a considerable quantity of mineral close at surface with little trouble.—Explorations: In the Té Encourte Quebrada we have opened out an old level 5 fathoms in length, but found nothing in the end, though outside there is a very promising looking lode, about 6 in. wide, good quartz, and carrying much galean and pyrites.—New Lode Level West; To reach the lower part of the lode a cross-cut was commenced, and when in 4 fathoms we cut an old winze full of wate

Lanestosa.—Jan. 17: Esperanza: The tributers here finding the work did not pay them, have given it up.—Santa Lucia: In driving level at incline, the dolomite bed was cut through at bottom of incline, showing 10 fr. thick, but having no trace of ore the men have been placed to drive east and west at this point where ore was last seen; a little calamine now shows in the west end.—Asmotion: In exploring through ancient works we have reached firm ground, and find a branch of lead 3 in. wide, yielding ½ ton of ore per fm.—Glanuafon: In sinking San de Uso shaft the lode is 3 feet wide, consisting of calcareous spar, with drusey veins, combined with a hard silicious rock, difficult to sink, yielding occasional stones of lead. The driving of deep adit cross-cut is still in hard dark limestone, and progress is slow—Aurora: In driving through lode at Pardo's shaft, a lode has been cut through 6 feet wide, chiefly calcareous spar, with earthy matter, spotted with lead, but generally poor and unpromising. The driving is continued to see if more lode stands cast.—La Flora: In driving deep adit the lode at this place remains very large and poor, having at thin vein of lead only, of little value. In sinking winze from ditto the winze is still going through unsettled ground around vigh lode in bottom, small and poor: lead gone through proves to be a pocket only about the vigh.—La Luisa: The sinking winze from venture adit continues through loose earthy rock, with now and then a good stone of lead enbedded in it.

Linares.—Pozo Ancho, Jan. 15: The lode in the 85, driving west

timues through loose earthy rock, with now and then a good stone of lead embedded in it.

LINARES.—Pozo Ancho, Jan. 15: The lode in the 85, driving west of Crosby's shaft, contains a little ore, but not enough to value. In the 75, west of Crosby's shaft, the ground is hard for driving, and the lode small and poor. The 75, west of San Francisco shaft, is opening up a good length of valuable ground, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 75, driving east of San Francisco shaft, is diminishing in size and value. The lode in the 65, west of San Francisco shaft, is mall and poor. The lode in the 55, the 65 san Francisco shaft, is simply and the lode in the 65, west of San Francisco shaft, is mall and poor. The lode in the 55, east of San Francisco shaft, is for a promising appearance, consisting of carbonate of lime and load ore, yielding 3/4 ton per fathom of the latter. The lode in the 55, east of San Francisco shaft, is improving, and yielding good stones of cre, worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 45, east of San Francisco shaft, the lode is small and unproductive.—Winzes: The lode is improving in No. 181 winze, sinking below the 25, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom.

No. 183 winze, below the 55, is going down in a productive lode, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in No. 185 winze, below the 75, is small, consisting of quartz and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1 ton per fathom.—Los Quinientos Mine: The lode in the 95, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, has become more open, and is letting out water more freely. There is a good stone of lead in the upper part of the 55, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the ground is hard, and the lode small and poor. The lode in the 55, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, there is a strong open lode, showing indications of improvement, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 45, driving west of San Carlos shaft, is small, yielding a little ore, but not enough to value. In the 45, east of San Carlos shaft, is large and strong, composed of quartz and lead ore, yield LINARES.—Pozo Ancho, Jan. 15: The lode in the 85, driving west

level. Cox s shart, below the 45, its being pushed on with all possible speed. In Addis's shalt, below the 45, the men are fixing a penthouse and tackie. The lode in Luca's winze, below the 33, continues large and productive, yielding 3 tons of ore in a fathom.

ALAMILLOS.—Jan. 15: The lode in the 60, driving west of San Francisco shaft, the lede is well defined, and of a very promising character, yielding 3/ ton of ore per fathom. The granite is very hard for diving throughout in the 50, east of La Magdalena shaft. The lode in the 75, east of La Magdalena shaft, has been very rich for some time past, but has failed considerably within the past few days, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 85, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is composed of calcarcous spar, spotted with lead. The lode in the 85, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is composed of calcarcous spar, spotted with lead. The lode in the 85 west of Taylor's engine-shaft, in the 50, west of San Yago shaft, there is a very find lode in the back, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 40, west of San Victor's cross-cut has a very kindly appearance, and is letting out water freely, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 40, west of San Victor's cross-cut has a very kindly appearance, and is letting out water freely, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 40, west of San Victor's cross-cut, which improved within the past few days, now producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 50, west of Addis's shaft, the lode has very much improved within the past few days, now producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode is small and poor in the 30, east of Crosby's shaft, In the 40, east of Crosby's shaft, the lode is composed of decomposed granite, and is tolerably easy for driving. The 50, east of Crosby's shaft, continues poor. The lode in the 50, east of Crosby's shaft, the lode is spouted with lead. The lode in the 60, east of Crosby's shaft, the lode is spouted with lead. The lode is disarranged in the 50, east of Crosby's shaft, th

lode, worth ½ ton of ore per fathom, which has since failed. Lucio's winze, below the 20, has struck into a small branch of lead.

FORTUNA.—Jan. 15: Canada Incosa: The lode in the 110, driving west of Henty's shaft, continues small, and the granite is very hard for driving. The lode in the 100, west of Judd's shaft, has diminished both in size and value, now yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of Henty's cross-cut, contains spots of ore. There is a small branch of ore in the lode in the 80, east of San Pedro's shaft. The lode in the 80, west of San Pedro's shaft, is again improving, and has a promising appearance, yielding ¼ ton of ore in a fathom. There is a slight improvement in the 80, west of San Pedro's shaft, yielding ½ to or ore in a fathom. There is a slight improvement in the 80, west of Addis's shaft, is large, with spots of ore, but does not contain enough ore to value. The lode in the 80, west of Lownde's shaft, the lode produces good stones of ore, but scarcely sufficient to value. The lode in the 90, east of Lownde's shaft, is for an open and promising appearance, yielding ½ tou of ore per fathom. In the 80, east of Carro's shaft, the lode is smaller, and less productive than it was a few days since, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: In Kennedy's shaft, sinking below the 70, the men are getting down moderately well. San Frederico's shaft, below the 40, is off the lode, and in hard granite. The lode is small amd poor in Jorge's winze, below the lode, and in hard granite. The lode is small and poor in Jorge's winze, below the 10, the men shaft, is becoming more settled, and better defined than it was, yielding 12 ton of ore per fathom. The folde has failed in Puerte's winze, below the 100.—Los Salidos Mine: The lode has failed in Puerte's winze, below the 100, east of San's and the lode every small in the 100, west of San Carlos shaft, below the 30 is of the lode of the lode in the 100 in a fathom. In the 35, west of San Padlo's shaft, has been disarranged f

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Journal.]

QUICKSILVER.—Last year the value of quicksilver imported was 407,229t., against 414,965t, in 1871.

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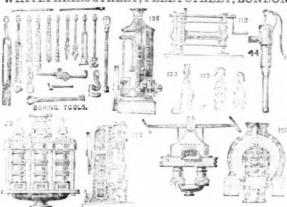
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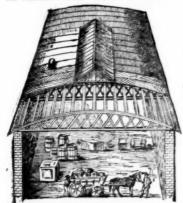
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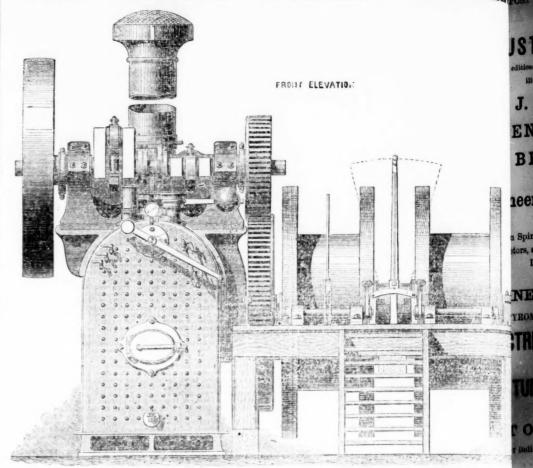
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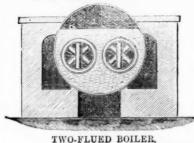
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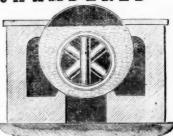
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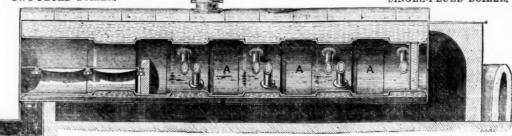
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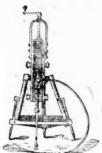
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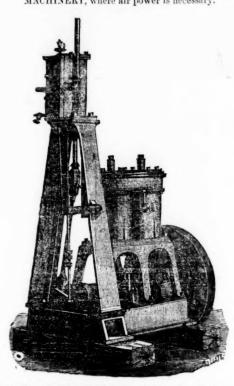
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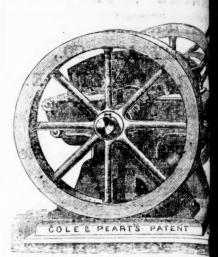
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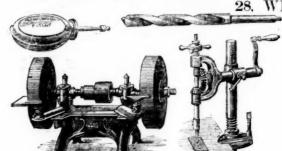
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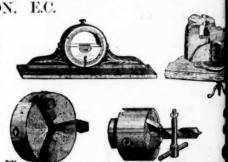


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